The Bombay Gazette

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

REAY—At Arrah, Shahabad, on the 31st December, the wife of Captain C. Reay, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MERRIAGE.

WILMOT—STAINFORTH—At St. Stephen's Church, Calcutta, on the 28th December, by the Revd. F. Mazuchelli, D. D., C. Webster Wilmot, to Mary Stainforth.

DEATHS.

PEREIRA—At Dacca, on the 1st January, Mary, the wife of R. Pereira, Esq., Assistant to the Commissioner of Dacca.

BRAE—At Magoorah, Jessore, on the 29th December, Walter James, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brae.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

TURNBULL—At Madras, on the 7th January, Miss Sophia Elizabeth Nash, the eldest daughter of Mr. T. B. Turnbull, Apothecary, Eye Infirmary, aged 15 years and 6 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

KAYE—At Agra, on the 6th January, the wife of W. Kaye, Esq., C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WEST—PIKE—At Meerut, on the 4th January, by the Revd. J. M. Thomson, Church of Scotland, Mr. A. West, Locomotive Department, E. I. Railway, to Miss Charlotte E. Pike, sister-in-law to Mr. Sub-Conductor C. H. Gilson, Army Commissariat Department.

DEATHS.

DICKENS—Died suddenly of Aneurism of the Aorta, in the Officers' Hospital, Calcutta, on the 31st December, Lieutenant W. L. Dickens, of the late 26th Regiment, N. I.

DEANE—At Dera Ghazee Khan, on the morning of the 2nd, Clarence Richard, only son of J. R. Deane, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Punjab Infantry, aged 10 months.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine ship COLEROON, 804 Tons register, A. 1 for 13 years, has superior accommodation for passengers and will have quick despatch. For passage apply to Captain DUNCAN, on board, or to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail early in February.

THE Superb Black Bull Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For Rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail the first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, GEO. J. HARLEY, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain HARLEY on board, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR HODEIDA AND JEDAH.

THE fast sailing Ships MUCKEY and MARIA GREY, will sail for the above ports about the 1st February, calling at Aden, should sufficient inducement offer for Freight only, and further particulars, apply to MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN, H. H. the Nizam's Ships Agency, Turkish Consulate, Mahomedan Ali Khan Street.

MAHOMED TUKEY.
For Ali Mahomed Khan.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Mandavee if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE S.S. "PIONEER," J. WOOLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above on THURSDAY the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 H. P.,) Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P. M., with cargo and passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Goods and passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

THE STEAMER "MAHARAJ" TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer "MAHARAJ," from Bombay to Cochin on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January 1864, at 4 P. M., returning from Cochin on Thursday, the 28th January 1864, and arriving in Bombay on the 3rd February.

The *Maharaj* will call at Retnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.

For Passage and Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th January 1864.

STEAM TO VERAVUL AND POREBUNDER.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 3 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports vised for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice, On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 P. M. Despatch Day.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th January, 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT & GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLON, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 12th January, 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per *Trenton*, WALKER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WALKER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th December 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Preston*, Captain P. WAKEM, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the *Preston*.

Bombay, 16th December 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Confidence*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after having left the Ship's Deck.

R. McKEILY, Commander Ship *Confidence*.

NOTICES.

ALL DEBTS owing to BASSETT & Co. to be remitted to Mr. WM. WALKER, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 5 P.M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th December 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made an Eleventh Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 21st January 1864, Rupees Fifty per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date, after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

TO HOTEL COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—Site of valuable ground for Hotel purposes in the immediate vicinity of the principal passenger-landing place, the termini of the Bombay and Baroda, and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Trunk Lines, the public Offices, Banks, and principal Commercial Establishments, to be disposed of on the Esplanade, Island of Bombay.

1. Her Majesty's Government of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase on a building lease, for the term of 99 years from the 1st August 1864, at an annual rent of one rupee an acre, of a plot of ground measuring 4 acres, on which is to be built a first-class Hotel, to contain not less than 300 bed-rooms. An upset price of Rs. 10,00,000, has been fixed; a tender at a lower rate will be rejected.

2. Plans of the ground may be seen on application to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India office, London, or to the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

3. Persons tendering must deposit in cash, or Government Securities duly endorsed the sum of £10,000 with the Secretary of State or the sum of Rupees 100,000 with the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay.

4. The Secretary of State will give a certificate acknowledging the receipt of any such deposit in England and no tender will be considered unless such deposit has been made in England or Bombay.

5. The deposits of unsuccessful tenders may be received in Bombay by parties who have made the deposits there, on or after the 1st April 1864, and by the first Mail leaving Bombay in April, the Secretary of State will be informed of the result of the tenders, in order that any parties who have made the deposit in England may receive their deposits immediately after the arrival of that Mail.

6. The amount of the deposit of the party whose tender may be accepted will, if such deposit has been made in sterling be estimated at the exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

7. The balance of the purchase money must be paid in Bombay on or before the 1st August 1864, and in default the deposit will be forfeited and the party will lose all right to the land.

8. The parties whose tender may be accepted must submit finished designs and specifications for the Hotel, for the approval of the Government of Bombay on or before the 1st July 1864.

9. The persons whose tender may be accepted will, before they are let into possession, be required to sign an agreement to erect and completely finish, to the satisfaction of the lessor's surveyor or in conformity with the approved designs and specifications a first-class Hotel with all proper and convenient out buildings before the 1st August 1867, and to have the building covered in by such time as shall be fixed by the lessor's surveyor.

10. The agreement will contain Clauses binding the lessees to keep the premises in repair and perfectly drained, and to pay all rates and taxes, to use them only for first-class Hotel, or purposes which in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, may be subsidiary thereto, to keep the buildings and fixtures insured in the lessor's name in the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 at least not to assign or underlet without license, and all such other clauses, conditions, covenants and provisoes, as shall be deemed proper or necessary by the surveyor appointed by Government.

11. The lessee's are not to be at liberty to enquire into the lessor's title.

12. On the completion of the buildings to the satisfaction of the surveyors, a lease will be granted on the lessee's executing a counterpart thereof, such lease or counterpart and the said agreement to be prepared by the lessor's solicitor at the lessee's expense.

13. Sealed tenders must be delivered at the Secretariat, Bombay, and be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, and endorsed "Tender for Hotel," and, unless the deposit has been paid in Bombay, must be accompanied by a certificate that the deposit has been paid to the Secretary of State; all tenders must be delivered on or before noon of the 15th March 1864, unless the Mail leaving England on or about the 18th February 1864 has not then been delivered in Bombay, in which case, tenders will be received up to twenty-four hours after the arrival of such Mail.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

M. K. KENNEDY, Lieut-Colonel, R. E.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1863.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for supplying the Commissariat Department at Colombo, with about 700 tons (of 50 cubic feet nett) of first class Teak Timber, of the following description, and on the Conditions named below.

In Squared Logs or Beams, clean and free from Sap,

100—Tons, or about 100 squared logs, 40 to 50 feet long, 16 × 16, 15 × 14, 14 × 13. 14 × 12. 13 × 12, and upwards.

200—Do, or about 300 logs 30 to 39 feet long, 16 × 15, 15 × 15, 15 × 14, 15 × 13, 14 × 14, 12 × 12, 12 x11, and upwards.

400—Do. or about 800 logs, 20 to 30 feet long. 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 12 × 12, 12 × 10, and upwards.

The Timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expense to Government beyond the contract price, within the Commissariat Timber yard on the Galle Buck.

The delivery should commence in March next. But tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.

The approximate sizes given above, are understood to be by nett measurement, after allowing for defects. Short lengths of Timber, and Plank of any kind, will not be received.

The Timber is to be measured and paid for by girth measurement, excluding defects, and by the Scales of Hoppus's Measuring Book, nothing under a quarter of an inch being included; allowance to be made in length for split or defective ends, and in girth for sap. Queen's Calliper or freight measurement is not admitted.

As Timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood, that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior Timber be received.

Worm-eaten, sappy, or crooked logs will be at once rejected, and all rejected Timber is to be removed from Government ground by the Contractor without any loss of time.

Measurement is to be made in the Timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the Contractor to superintend and agree upon the measurement, which is to take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no avoidable delay taking place.

Payment will be made for each delivery as soon as possible, not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the measurement.

Tenders for the above stated Teak or a portion thereof which must express the price per ton of 50 cubic feet in sterling under the above conditions, will be received by the Colonial Secretary, marked "Tender for Teak," until 5 o'clock the 5th March 1864.

Penalty Bonds will have to be entered into. Any information required may be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General.

Dpy. Comy. Genl.'s Office, Colombo, 3rd December, 1863.

W. J. GORMAN.
Actg. D. C.G.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & CO.
Agents for Her Majesty's Ceylon Govt.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR FR. CHEVALIER is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

Bombay, 8th January 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

NOTICE.—The partnership hitherto existing here and at Kurrachee between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Passmore Abdoolally & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be liquidated by Mr. R. A. PASSMORE.

RICHARD A. PASSMORE.
ABDOOLALLY HUSSANALLY.

Kurrachee, 8th January 1864.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the business of the late firm of PASSMORE ABDOOLALLY & Co., will be carried on under the style and firm of R. A. PASSMORE & Co. in Kurrachee, and PASSMORE & Co., in Bombay. RICHARD A. PASSMORE.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS held on the 23rd instant, it was resolved that a Call of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) per share be made payable at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. on or before the 15th January 1864.

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

24th December 1863.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the Estate and Effects of the late Rev. WILLIAM CARR, Assistant Chaplain on Her Majesty's Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE, Esq., a partner in the Firm of Remington and Company; all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to us.

Bombay, 6th January 1864. REMINGTON & Co.

"EVENINGS AT HOME."

MR. J. R. BLACK'S
NEXT ENTERTAINMENT,
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY 1864.
THE ADVENTURES OF BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE.

NOTICE. — BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Such Shareholders as have forfeited their Shares in the terms of this Company's notices in the public papers may redeem the same by payment of interest at 9 per cent. from 28th December to 9th January 1864, and 15 per cent. from the latter date to date of payment; provided the said Call is paid before or on the 20th instant; after which date, the Shares on which such Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, will be absolutely forfeited, and will be disposed of in such manner as the Directors may think fit.

By order of Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at half-past 2 P.M., to consider the following Subjects:—

A Gold Currency for India.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on damaged Piece Goods.

The Proposal to ascertain the Periodical Stocks of Piece Goods.

The Railway Terminus Question and to ballot for new Members.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th January 1864.

MASONIC BALL.—A Masonic Ball will be given in the Town Hall, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE PERSEVERANCE, on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1864. All Masons are invited to join.

Subscription, 20 Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.

Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or two Ladies, and one Gentleman.

Ten Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Application for Tickets, with Subscription and Names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 20th of January 1864.

By order of the Ball Committee,
CHAS. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 5, Grant Buildings, Bombay, 26th December.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MYJEE FAIR.

DURING the ensuing Fair at MYJEE, a temporary Station will be opened there, and from Monday next the 11th Instant, until further notice, Goods and Passengers will be booked from Bombay and Byculla and all Stations on the North Eastern Line to Myjee and vice versa.

Special Tickets will be issued between the above mentioned Stations, but Passengers wishing to proceed to Myjee from any other Station can book to Kussara and rebook from Egutpoora.

The fares for Passengers and rates for Goods will be as under:—

PASSENGERS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bombay to Myjee	14 7 0	7 3 6	2 6 6
Byculla to Myjee	14 5 0	7 1 6	2 6 3

(Exclusive of Conveyance over the Ghaut.)

GOODS.

	Bombay to Myjee Per Indian Maund.	Byculla to Myjee Per Indian Maund.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Piece Goods in Europe Bales or Cases and Seeds of all kinds (if carted by the Railway Company to Bombay or Byculla	0 11 3	0 11 2
Ditto (if carted by Consignors)	0 9 10	0 9 9
Cotton	1 2 2	1 2 1

Further information can be obtained on application to the Goods Agent at Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. BROUGHTON, General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Bombay, 8th Jan. 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Verbal Tenders will be received at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1864, for the execution by contract of the several new Foras Roads over the Flats, viz.:—

1. Foras Road from the Byculla Bridge towards the Worlee Hill as far as the Circle on the Flats.
2. From the Circle to Sumboo Mahadew's Pagoda, Worlee Hill.
3. From Byculla Bridge to the Elphinstone Road and from thence to Mahim Woods.
4. From Mahaluxmee to the Circle on the Flats.
5. From Tardeo to the Circle and from thence to Parell Road.

The estimated cost of these Works is about five lacks of Rupees (5,00,000.)

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will remain open from the 4th proximo until the day of sale for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent., will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.

C. WHITE, for Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 24th December 1863.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—*(From the 1st January to 31st May 1864.)* "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(From the 1st February to 31st May 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.
CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

FOR SALE.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French; and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas. Gospel of Mark in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Hindu ditto, 2 Rupees.

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Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

1st October 1863.

JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do. do.	do.	1858	„	26.
2 Do. do.	do.	1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
Symington and Miller's Port and Shery, in one Dozen Cases.
Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne,	in case containing	1 doz.	each.
Mosselle,	do. do.	1	„
Sherry,	do. do.	3	„
Claret,	do. do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne,	in Boxes	½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing	3 doz.	each.
Sherry,	do. do.	3	„
Brandy,	do. do.	1	„
Old Tom,	do. do.	1	„
Whiskey,	do. do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35 per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown	28 „
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James	[illegible] „
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown	[illegible] „
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal	[illegible]
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO	[illegible]
Black Seal	[illegible]
BRANDY, fine Old Pale	[illegible]
Do. do. Brown	[illegible]

January, 1st 1864. COUPL [illegible]

TOD-HEATLY & Co. [illegible]

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPH [illegible]

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PAR [illegible] Agents for the above well-known [illegible] at their Godowns the following WINES [illegible]

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	[illegible]	
Do. „ a Crown	[illegible]	
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	20	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	26	0
Do. Golden, Do.	26	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	26	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	22	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—		
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red.......Pale Dry	„	„ 30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„ 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„ 30
Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal ...Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. ...Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„ 34
Do. Leoville	„	„ 28
St. Julien	„	„ 22
Medoc	„	„ 16
Do. ...Pints	„	„ 9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	„	„ 41
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 24
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still } „ Moselle } By Deinhard and Jordan	„	„ 39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ...Pints	„	„ 20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 12
CURACOA	„	„ 42
MARASCHINO	„	„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY ...Pints	„	„ 18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„
RUM ...Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„ 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„ 21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stoppered Bottles Quarts	„	„ 18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„ 14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„ 11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in the case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and [illegible] (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2¼ and 2½.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 [illegible], and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISE [redacted]

NOTICE.—CONSIGNE Ship *Dorothy*, B. Bruce, quested to send off Boats lay, failing which the same and risk. Captain Bruce will condition of any packages afte the Ship's deck.

Agent, for C and Owners.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

NOTICE.—The sale of the Government Schooner "AUGUSTA" on the 15th instant is postponed until further notice.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating M. Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 13th Jan. 1864.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of Dadabhoy Rustomjee & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to Nowrojee Byramjee, at Poona, and to Rustomjee Dadabhoy & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims.

RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a piece of ground with a Dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at or near the Girgaum Road, registered under No. 28, in the Book of the Collector of Bombay, and Assessed under No. 488, and standing in the name of Dhunabaee and Ookurjee Rustomjee, is to be transferred in the Collector's Book to the name of the undersigned as being the only heir entitled to the property. If any person or persons has or have any claim against the said property by way of Mortgage inheritance or otherwise should make the same known to the Collector of Bombay within 14 days of this notice, otherwise, he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 12th day of January 1864.

ARDESUR OOKERJEE, Godiwala.

TO LET, IN GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA, Dwelling Rooms, Godowns, and Cellars. Apply to the Secretary, at No. 6.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the Town and Island of Bombay, are hereby reminded that a sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar room, in the Town Hall, TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, in the afternoon precisely, to receive a communication from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the subject of the Census.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 13th Jan. 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "Salsette," will be closed on THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 14th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—January, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr. Saturday.......... 16d. 3h. 57m. A.M.
Full Moon Sunday .... 24d. 2h. 54m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	14	Mars rises at 4.15.	6 38	5 41	2 26	2 50	12th January 1864. 8h. 00m. 24s.5.
Fri.	15	Mars sets at 3h.12m	6 38	5 41	3 13	3 37	
Sat.	16	Jupiter rises at 3.0.	6 38	5 42	4 4	4 36	
Sun.	17	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 43	5 11	5 48	
Mon.	18	Prisca.	6 38	5 43	6 27	7 6	
Tues.	19	Daybreak at 5h.19m	6 38	5 40	7 45	8 19	
Wed.	20	Fabian.	6 38	5 45	8 49	9 16	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Jan. 3	Kurrachee	Dec. 30
Agra	Jan. 7	Lahore	Jan. 6
Allahabad	Dec. 24	London	Dec. 18
Australia	Mar. 25	Mauritius	Aug. 6
Alexandria	Dec. 9	Madras	Jan. 8
[illegible]	Jan. 5	Malta	Dec. 10
[illegible]	Jan. 5	Meerut	Jan. 8
[illegible]	Dec. 5	Oudh	Jan. 6
[illegible]	Dec. 16	Punjaub	Dec. 23
[illegible]	Dec. 19	Penang	Nov. 18
[illegible]	Dec. 31	Rangoon	Dec. 6
[illegible]	Dec. 7	Suez	Dec. 28
[illegible]	Nov. 15	Singapore	Dec. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

The tide of public opinion has turned so strongly in favour of Colonel Crawley of late, that, with the exception of the witnesses for the prosecution, and Messrs. Smales, Coningham, and Jacob Omnium, there is probably no man either at home or in India who will not be delighted with the verdict of honourable acquittal pronounced by the Court Martial at Aldershott. The Colonel himself, after having been, as he says, "for months the mark of public scorn and "the object of public execration," has by thi time probably become almost wearied and surfeited with the sweetness of excessive popularis ty. For the English people know no mean in such cases between extreme hate and extreme admiration; and the man who as it were but yesterday was compared to Governor Wall, and for whom hanging was believed to be a too easy mode of death, is to-day, no doubt, the lion of London clubs and the pet of London drawing-rooms. Such a revulsion of popular feeling towards a man who has been so deeply wronged as Colonel Crawley is quite natural and praiseworthy; for no amount of favour that can be bestowed upon him will compensate him for the sufferings he has undergone. The Colonel's counsel, Mr. Vernon Harcourt., used all the art of a practiced advocate to excite public sympathy in behalf of his client, and the applause which greeted the conclusion of the prisoner's eloquent defence did but faintly foreshadow the enthusiasm with which the verdict must have been greeted. That the rhetorical portions of this defence should consist chiefly of bitter invectives against the press, and vehement denunciations of those "self-constituted social hangmen" anonymous writers, is only what might have been expected. The newspapers showed Colonel Crawley no mercy in the day of his adversity; and they could not look for very tender treatment at his hands when fortune at last allowed him the opportunity of vindicating his reputation. And if not from him, much less from his counsel; for Mr. Harcourt is himself one of the best known and most successful journalists of the day, and who ever knew one "gentleman of the press" let slip an opportunity of exposing his brethren to public ridicule and contempt?

But it seems to us that the *sæva indignatio* of the Colonel and his advocate have led them too far. When, for instance, the colonel is spoken of as probably not the last victim of "a system of detraction "which seeks by the ruin of individual reputations to accomplish a scheme for the transfer "of the control of the British army from the "authority of the crown to a self-appointed "board of anonymous writers," one feels that the prisoner is made to appeal here rather to the prejudices than to the sense of justice of his military judges. When it is added that "for the particular individuals whom it may be "necessary to sacrifice for their object these writers "care as little as any secret revolutionary tri"bunal ever did for the wretches it dismissed "unheared to the scaffold, or handed over un"condemned to the fury of the mob; and that "their end is the destruction of military dis"cipline," one seems to be listening to the sort of talk which is current at military clubs among pursy old generals, who shake their choleric heads at one another and declare that discipline must be maintained at all hazards, and that, by Jove! Sir, if that scoundrelly press is not put down, the army, will go to the devil. Now of what is the press in Colonel Crawley's case really culpable? Jacob Omnium's article in the *Cornhill* had certainly the appearance of being intended to frighten the members of the court martial and was therefore indefensible, but it had the advantage of bringing into compac shape the story of the Mhow court martial as told by Colonel Crawley's enemies; and we ask any one who read it whether the press would have been justified in ignoring so strong a *primâ facie* case of cruelty and oppression. Colonel Crawley prides himself on having abstained from making the discipline of Her Majesty's Army a subject of newspaper controversy; but the mistake he made, and which is too often made by men in high command, was to suppose that letting the public know the truth would be equivalent to destroying the discipline of the army. It is this fatal [redacted] concealment which gives such enormous tages to unscrupulous men like Mr. ales. The credulity of the press is easily imposed upon by a plausible narrative, supported by the evidence of half a dozen officers and gentlemen, of outrageous acts of tyranny on the part of a commanding officer. Most writers in newspapers are perhaps disposed to accept such tales too readily, because they consider themselves rightly or wrongly the champions of the weak against the strong, and believe that, as a rule, laxity is not the vice of the discipline of the British army. They are also prejudiced against Courts Martial, which seem to them to be capable of being used as instruments of tyranny. Are they then to keep silence when they hear of apparently well authenticated instances of injustice done by commanding officers? Suppose Mr. Smales had been the injured innocent, and Colonel Crawley the monster of iniquity, they were at first represented to be? Can any one calmly assert that, regardless of the possibility of this being so, it was the duty of the press to remain silent, and have implicit faith in the power and determination of the military authorities in India to do justice to all men? Not so does a free press accomplish its work. Colonel Crawley admits that he was himself to blame for remaining so long the victim of unmerited obloquy, when he says that the Indian newspapers, as soon as they learnt the true facts of the case, showed an honourable willingness to make him reparation. How were these facts made known? Of course, through Colonel Crawley and his friends, who found out at last that they were acting very foolishly in allowing published slanders to remain unanswered, and who therefore condescended to let the Editors of the newspapers know the truth. How much misunderstanding, ill feeling, and suffering would have been avoided, if the Colonel could in the first instance have persuaded himself that anonymous writers in the press are not a set of blackguards plotting the ruin of the discipline of the army, but men anxious to judge impartially of such matters as come under their notice, and in a general way preferring sober truth to sensational slander!

The following appeared in our *Overland Summary* of yesterday:—

The news, of the appointment of Sir John Lawrence as Viceroy and Governor General, in succession to Lord Elgin, has given very general satisfaction throughout India. If a doubt is insinuated of Sir John's fitness for this high office, it is not, of course, that any man in this country presumes to call in question the great capacity, the surpassing vigour, energy, and force of character, of the man who by universal consent did better service than any other Englishman in the work of stemming the torrent of rebellion which in 1857 had swept over the land. Nor is it considered a matter of much importance that Sir John, a self-made man who is wanting in the graces and refinements which only a long intimacy with the polished society of Europe can give, is not likely to cherish very carefully the courtly tone and manners which the example of a long line of aristocratic Governors General has made traditional in Calcutta. The natives, it is true, have a keen appreciation of the social superiority which is the privilege of rank and wealth rather than of remarkable merit. But one thing they appreciate even more keenly—and that is, power, such power as every man in India knows Sir John Lawrence possesses in himself, in his own strong will and sound judgment, as well as by virtue of his station as Governor General. There is not a loyal subject in India who does not honour, or an enemy to English rule who does not fear, the name of John Lawrence; and now it is that the presence of a Governor General of this stamp is needed here. The critical state of European politics must have made the English Ministry nervously anxious for the preservation of peace in India. Had the frontier war spread across our borders, and the flame of insurrection been kindled in the Punjab, England might have had her hands so weakened that she would have been unable to act freely and independently in Europe; and thus one chief guarantee for the maintenance of the present balance of power would have been removed. No doubt, this was one of the motives which led the Government to decide in appointing Sir John Lawrence. A European war seems at this moment less imminent than it was a month ago; but it is still highly probable that there will be war in the spring; and, as war in Europe would certainly bring insurrection in India in its train, now, if at any time, a clear head, a firm will, and a strong hand are required for the direction in Indian affairs. What is feared in India is that Sir John Lawrence may be unguarded enough to follow up his Exter Hall speeches in favour of proselytism with acts likely to give offence to a people sensitive in the extreme to any interference direct or indirect with their religion. But Sir John's statesmanship will, it may be hoped, hold in check his missionary tendencies. Sir John has already passed Madras on his way to Calcutta, which he will reach before the end of this week.

The frontier war has come to a most unsatisfactory end. The British force has certainly accomplished the original object of the war, in burning Mulkah, the mountain fastness of the Hindustani fanatics against whom the expedition was despatched. But it has not punished the tribes for their audacity in attacking our troops; it has simply irritated them more strongly against our power without teaching them to respect it. The destruction of Mulkah, after the population had abandoned the place, was quite useless. It simply forces the Hindustanis to become brigands without a home, brigands too who must believe, since the almost precipitate retreat of our force in face of the threatening altitude of still hostile tribes, that they and their allies have successfully defied the English Government. It is said that the war had already cost a million, and that the Civil Government was afraid of incurring greater expense to finish honourably what it had undertaken foolishly. If this be so, we hope that Sir John Lawrence will quickly thrust aside the economists who believe that humiliation can ever be bought cheap.

The new organization of the native army of Bombay has been published. By it the number of the European Officers with each native regiment is reduced to six, all of whom are to be mounted officers forming the regimental staff—namely, a Commandant, two Wing Commandants, an Adjutant, a Quarter-master, and a "Doing Duty Officer." All the captains and subalterns will be native officers. The native army is thus, in fact, put on what is known here as the "Irregular system," each regular regiment being assimilated in constitution to such crack corps as Jacob's Rifles. The change has given great dissatisfaction to the local officers, and it is also open in the interests of the State to very serious objections. For, although the Irregular system may have acted well with a few regiments, for which picked officers were taken from the regular army, yet, when all the regiments are irregular, it is obvious that the supply of officers gifted with sufficient natural ability and talent for command to be qualified for posts in which everything depends on personal character is likely to fall short. Again, is it safe to place the whole internal organization and discipline of the regiments under the control of native officers? This would have been thought a dangerous step to take at a time when the native army was fully trusted and believed to be the chief support of the State. Now, the sepoys know that the Government has lost confidence in them, and that it keeps the weapons of modern warfare, rifles and artillery,—without which soldiers in these days are powerless,—quite out of their reach. This alone is sufficient to make them discontented. Is it then wise policy to set them practically free from the influence and authority of English officers, and to give them unequalled opportunities of plotting mutiny and sedition?

Partly perhaps in consequence of the increased facilities of travelling in India, partly because Bombay is growing rapidly in importance and has therefore greater attractions than in former days, this Presidency town has of late become the favourite resort of Indian princes. We have had, within the last fortnight, as visitors the Begum of Bhopal, passing through on her way to Mecca and afterwards it is believed to England, and the Gaekwar of Baroda; and Scindia is expected every day. However pleasant such visits may be to the princes themselves, and however picturesque the spectacles their camps afford, the presence of the four or five thousand retainers, with horses, elephants, and bullocks innumerable, forming each prince's retinue, causes great inconvenience and suffering to the poorer classes in Bombay by raising to famine rates the prices of all kinds of provisions for man and beast.

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* *Theodore Parker's Discourses on Politics.*

The literature of America may be divided into two departments, of very opposite tendencies and form. On the one hand is the permanent literature, which is generally superficial and tame, and little better than an echo of a few popular European contemporaries. On the other side is the ephemeral literature of the newspapers, the orators and religious preachers which has indigenous and characteristic features of its own, which are not easily mistaken. The permanent literature is, with few exceptions, little known or cared for out of America, and very remarkably overrated *in* America. The ephemeral literature, if not much known in itself, is tolerably well known in its general character and effects to European readers. It is (need we say?) arbitrary, reckless, and intensely personal. But with these faults it has also many of the merits of a democratic state of society. It is often impulsively generous: it loves great ideas, and broad prospects of national destinies and hopes, such as those which Pericles opened out to his fellow-citizens in Athens. It is keen, shrewd, and vigorous: abounding in illustrations which find a ready entrance to the popular heart, and are easily remembered. Above, all it is seldom dull. With its crudeness and self-confidence, it has much of the brilliancy, readiness, and audacious ingenuity of youth. The writings of Theodore Parker which are now in course of republication in England afford ample illustration of these statements. The most valuable and suggestive portion of Parker's writings is that, which he himself probably regarded as the least important. His theological works, though certainly not tame or superficial, are still too obviously drawn from European sources to have much value in the eyes of European scholars. We, indeed, in England, have little right to speak contemptuously of Parker's diligence and heroic appetite for inquiry. For nearly half a century English theologians took little notice of the scholars of Germany beyond occasionally pilfering a reference, or denouncing them in sermons and prefaces. But Parker's Edition of De Welle's Commentaries published in Boston more than thirty years ago, is a vast and useful repertory of all that German diligence had, at that time, amassed for the elucidation of the Old Testament. The Sermons and *Discourses on Religion* which have been rather widely circulated in England, are not, we think, agreeable reading. The idiom of the American platform seems altogether out of place in theological expositions. The colours which Parker employs are raw and glaring; the style abrupt and jerky, when it is not ambitious or overlaboured. These faults are present, indeed, but in a far less offensive shape in his Discourses on Politics; a volume containing Parker's utterances in Boston and elsewhere on political questions during the last twenty years. The volume has, we need hardly say, a particular interest at this time, when the antecedents of the present war are so diligently canvassed on all sides.

The Discourses on Politics turn wholly upon two principal topics. They are, either disquisitions on American character, or on slavery and the political questions which spring from it. On these two subjects Parker writes with unusual fervour and openness. He was never afraid to speak the truth to his countrymen. He shows on every page of his writings that no man knew so well as he did how inordinate was the appetite of his countrymen for flattery. But he never stooped to satisfy this depraved taste. During the excitement of the Mexican war, or the Fugitive Slave Bill, when party feeling ran unusually high, Parker preserved the same confident bearing, and launched at audiences, that could hardly be restrained from tearing him in pieces, reproaches that few other men would have ventured upon in the calmest times. It is impossible to say whether in doing so Parker acted wisely or not. During the period over which his public life extended, the party of the South was in the ascendant, and Northern Statesmen were vieing with one another in discarding all their past professions and principles in the vain hope of gaining a fairer distribution of power. But, this policy was born to end in defeat. The South had a definite end in view, a matter of life and death to it, and knew its opponents too well to trust even deserters from their camp with very much of its confidence. The defeat of Daniel Webster for the Presidentship after a thousand pro-slavery speeches was the measure of what the trimmers of the North had to expect. Like Walpole, the South scorned to buy over men who were ready for any dirty work, and who showed such native willingness to serve. From this inglorious and inconsequent policy Parker determined to wean his countrymen. He became the Calhoun of the North. Unlike the great senator of South Carolina he never had the opportunity of urging his arguments before the representatives of different states. His labours were restricted to the pulpit and the press. But like Calhoun he was possessed by one idea. He regarded slavery as a crime against nature and God, and the one dark speck in the future of America. Calhoun regarded it as the divinely appointed corner stone of American society, and the guarantee of American greatness. Both were logicians in the ordinary sense of the word. Both, reasoned from their assumed premises with the most audacious hardihood. Both overlooked facts, or exaggerated the significance of certain facts which were obtruded upon their notice. Both were men of a lofty and unquestioned morality. Parker speaks of Calhoun with tenderness and respect. He could not but admire the consistency of the great apostle of slavery. In his dislike for utilitarian arguments he was probably captured by the high assumptions of Calhoun, and a turn of reasoning resembling his own. And now the principles of these two enthusiasts are being tested in the great battle-field which spreads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It cannot be said that their writings or conduct tended in any considerable degree to precipitate the present war. They provided a banner and a watchword when war became inevitable, but that was all. Had the North and South known their own interests, they would have parted in 1832. But nations like men, are seldom governed by their interests unless they are so fortunate as to have no passions. And when the hour of conflict comes, the counsels of compromise and seeming moderation sink out of notice. It is then that abstract principles: principles which are popular—universal and persuasive—occupy man's vacant heart. And whatever view may be taken of the question of slavery, it cannot be denied that Parker's policy was a wiser and greater one than that which Northern Statesmen entertained ten years ago. They acted like the ostrich. They thought that they could rid themselves of a vexatious question, a question which every body felt to underly all questions, by simply not talking about it: or rather talking one thing in Massachusetts and another in Washington. But Parker was ever straightforward and consistent. He was an abolitionist when it was not safe to be an abolitionist even in Boston. He openly announced his intention to break the Fugitive Slave Bill: and he did so. He preached against the Mexican war when the city was filled with soldiers. Such men may be one-sided thinkers, indifferent leaders of a party, but they are beyond all question the heralds of great changes in society, and a proof that an age of change and convulsion is at hand.

Turning from Parker's anti-slavery harangues, of which it is difficult for a European to speak with judgment, we must give him unqualified praise as a censor of the political and private morals of his countrymen. We can only compare him to Jeremiah in the last days of the Jewish monarchy. He is as out-spoken as the prophet, if not quite so desponding. He has the same tender sensibilities, and sense of his countrymen's disloyalty to the purposes for which God had trained them. And, even on questions of taste and literature, Parker took a singularly sensible view of what his countrymen had done, and told them candidly that they had never yet produced any but second-rate authors. If American vanity has been rightly described by English travellers such an expression of opinion must have required no common courage. We have only space for one extract which is expressed with much humour and point, and which will serve as well as any other to illustrate the wholesome nature of the moral tonics which Parker forced on the fastidious and self-satisfied citizens of Boston.

"The example of contemporary notions furnishes us little warning of guidance. We will set our own precedents, and do not like to be told that the Russians or the Dutch have learned some things in the education of the people before us, which we shall do well to learn after them. So, when a good man tells us of their schools and their colleges 'patriotic' schoolmasters exclaim: 'It is not true; our schools are the best in the world! But if it were true, it is unpatriotic to say so; it aids and comforts the enemy.' Jonathan knows little of war; he has heard his grandfather talk of Lexington and Saratoga; he thinks he should like to have a little touch of battle on his own account: so when there is difficulty in setting of the fence betwixt his estate and his neighbour's, he blusters for a while, talks big, and threatens to strike his father; but not having quite stomach for that experiment, falls to beating his other neighbour who happens to be poor, weak, and of a sickly constitution; and when he beats her at every step—

> "For 'tis no war as each one knows,
> When only one side deals the blows
> And t'other bears 'em.—

Jonathan thinks he has covered himself with 'imperishable honours,' and sets up his general for a great king. Poor Jonathan—he does not know the misery, the tears, the blood, the shame, the wickedness, and the sin he has set agoing, and which one day he is to account for with God, who forgets nothing!

"Yet while we are so unwilling to accept the good principles, to be warned by the fate, or guided by the success of other nations, we gladly and servilely copy their faults, their follies, their vice, and sin. Like all upstarts, we pique ourselves on our imitation of aristocratic ways. How many a blusterer in Congress,—for there are two denominations of blusterers, differing only in degree, your great blusterer in Congress, and your little blusterer in a bar-room—has roared away hours long against aristocratic influence, in favour of the 'pure democracy,' while he played the oligarch in his native village, the tyrant over his hired help, and though no man knows who his grandfather was, spite of the herald's office, conjures up some trumping coat of arms! Like a clown, who, by pinching his appetite, has bought a gaudy cloak for Sabbath wearing, we chuckle inwardly at our brave apery of foreign absurdities, hoping that strangers, will be astonished at us—which, sure enough, comes to pass. Jonathan is as vain as he is conceited, and expects that the Fiddlers and the Trollopes, and others who visit us periodically as the swallows, and likewise for what they can catch, shall only extol, or at least stand aghast at the brave spectacle we offer of the 'freest and most enlightened in the world;' and if they tell us we are an ill-mannered set, raw and clownish, that we pick our teeth with a fork, loll back in our chairs, and make our countenances hateful with tobacco, and that with all our excellences we are a nation of 'rowdies,'—why, we are offended and our feelings are hurt. There was an American chief long ago, who ruled over a few miserable cabins, and one day received a French traveller from Paris, under a tree. With the exception of a pair of shoes, our chief was naked as a pestle, but with great complacency he asked the traveller: 'What do they say of me at Paris?'"

* Discourses on Politics. By Theodore Parker. Trubner and Co. London, 1863.

The *Lahore Chronicle* state that the Judoon tribe have come in and agreed unconditionally to Major James' terms, and the objects of the expedition have now been completely attained. It is stated that the total number of the Hindoostanee fanatics never exceeded 900, of whom about 500 were killed in action.

We learn from the same paper that a motley rabble of about five thousand Mahmunds under Sooltan Mahomed Khan appeared on the afternoon of the 2nd on the slopes, to the westward of Shubkudder, and in the evening came down into the plain. Our force, under Colonel Macdonald of the Rifles, went out to meet them, and soon put them to flight, the 7th Hussars having had an opportunity of charging effectively, with a loss on our side of two Hussars killed and two Sowars wounded. Our success was complete, and the loss of the enemy considerable. This affair, doubtless, ends the play.

Sir Mordaunt Wells arrived at Lahore on the 5th instant from the seat of war on the frontier. He was present, we believe, but the *Lahore Chronicle* has not heard that he was engaged by either party, in the action England *versus* Bennairwal, for ejectment.

The case of Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama *vs.* Capt. H. F. Morgan was heard in the Court of the Judge of Poona before Mr. Warden, on Monday the 11th instant. Owing to the high position in society which each of the parties holds in his own sphere, Mr. Cama being one of the leading Parsis of his caste, in Bombay, and Captain Morgan holding the appointment of Commandant of Poorundhur, Cantonment Magistrate, and Bazar Master, and also holding a commission in Her Majesty's 8th Regiment of Foot, this case has created considerable interest throughout the Presidency. Mr. Cama was represented by Dr. Reid, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, and Capt. Morgan by Mr. Marriott instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore. The facts of the case it appeared were the following:—On the 4th day of October last Captain Morgan accompanied by Mrs. Morgan and Lieutenant Hammond of the 4th King's own Regiment were returning from a walk, and between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, when, near the entrance to Capt. Morgan's bungalow, Mrs. Morgan—who was at the time walking between the two gentlemen—was suddenly startled by something touching her dress behind. She turned round and in great fright exclaimed "good gracious!" Captain Morgan's attention being drawn by the exclamation of his wife he also turned round, when he discovered a young Parsi, a friend of plaintiff, on a pony (who in evidence stated he had never been on horseback in his life before), the pony's nose touching his wife's shoulder and his forefeet on her dress. An altercation arose, when plaintiff came up and inquired what had occurred—and was told by Capt. Morgan: "If your friend had not been such a d—d cad, he would not have ridden upon a lady in that way." The plaintiff replied in a very insolent tone of voice: "Very much obliged to you. Very much obliged to you. Very polite indeed;" and subsequently to this told Capt. Morgan: You are not worthy of the name of an Englishman:" Captain Morgan, much enraged at the Parsi's insolence, ran after him, followed by Lieutenant Hammond. Captan Morgan told the Parsi: "If you were not such an insignificant little cad I would break every bone in your body." The plaintiff again replied in a most sneering manner: "Very much obliged to you. Very much obliged to you. Thank you indeed." Captain Morgan then held up his finger to give emphasis to his words (so he stated in his evidence) and replied; "If you say another word I will knock your d—d head off your shoulders." Captain Morgan then demanded from Mr Dadabhai Nowrojee who was one of the party the name of the Parsi who had insulted him—when he produced his card and wrote under his own name in pencil A. C. Cama. Captain Morgan subsequently—on Mr. Cama refusing to make an apology—ordered him out of Camp. Dr. Reid cited several text books and cases in support of the plaintiff's case, and on the plaintiff's case closing Mr. Marriott rose, and argued that the plaintiff upon his own statements had put himself out of Court. There had not even been a violent gesture. The words, "If you say another word I will knock your d—d head off your shoulders" did not amount to an assault. There was no intention. The word "if" showed no present intention—but meant a promise not to commit an assault, unless something was done and which never was done. The Judge said he would take time to consider, and if of opinion that the plaintiff had made out a case, would allow the defendant to go into evidence the following day. Dr. Reid, and Mr. Marriott then stated that they wished to leave Poona by the evening train, and it would be a great convenience if the case could be finished that day, and if was ultimately decided that the evidence for the defence should be gone into. Captain Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, and Mr. Hammond then gave their evidence and the case closed at a ½ past 8 o'clock. Judgment was reserved for the following day. At 4 P.M. on the 12th instant, Mr. Warden delivered a written judgment in favour of the defendant with costs.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 13th January.
Steamer *Rangoon* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 13th January.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 13th January.
Steamer *Alphee* sailed for China.

The following telegram from the Home Secretary, to the Government of India was yesterday placed in the Editors' Room:—

Calcutta, 12th January.

"Sir John Lawrence assumed the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India to-day."

METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 18th December.

Considering that Captain Speke is a Bombay officer, I feel sure that he has many friends in the presidency who will be pleased to know that upwards of 7000 copies of his Journal of the discovery of the sources of the Nile went off on the day of publication. I hope your booksellers were early with their orders, for if they have not obtained a good supply of the first edition, they will have to wait some time before they can be supplied with the second. It is the book of the season, and is as cheap a guinea's worth as I have seen for many a long day.

Dean Trench of Westminster having been elevated to be Archbishop of Dublin, the Deanery of the glorious old Abbey has been conferred upon Dr. Arthur P. Stanley. Dr. Stanley has shocked Churchmen of the old school by the publication of opinions very much akin to some ventilated in Essays and Reviews. His appointment has therefore been the signal for a loud outcry on the part of those who consider such tenets unorthodox and dangerous. Dr. Wordsworth, who is a Canon of Westminster, has formerly protested against the induction of the new Dean, but without the effect of altering Lord Palmerston's selection.

Mr. Justice Wightman, who has for many years been one of the most respected of our Judges, died a few days since on circuit, indeed a few hours after leaving the Bench. Mr. Sergeant Shee has obtained tardy justice in being nominated as successor to Mr. Justice Wightman. The appointment of the Sergeant has given universal satisfaction to the profession, by whom he is held in high regard and esteem. It seems strange in these days that the fact of his being a Roman Catholic should for one moment have been considered an obstacle to his advancement to judicial dignity. It has, however, reminded us of the fact that no Roman Catholic has heretofore been made an English Judge, although the Chancellorship is the only prize of the profession which cannot be bestowed on a Roman Catholic.

Another international prize fight has been perpetrated during the past fornight. Heenan, who fought with Sayers, essayed to conquer one Tom King, who represented English pugilism on this occasion. Tom King proved the victor, although the betting was greatly in favour of the American champion. Your London namesake has a long and elaborate account of the fight, and as I don't belong to the number of those who admire these performances, I will simply refer any of your readers of a different mind to the *Saturday Review* of last week for a full recital.

It is manifest, from the tone of the French press, that the failure of the Congress scheme has wounded French vanity to the quick, and the usual resort under such an infliction, unmerciful abuse of England, is more than ever indulged in. Wars and rumours of wars are in all men's mouths, but until M. Fould has discovered how, when, and where to replenish the exhausted coffers of his master's treasury, France is in no condition to engage in such costly amusement. The general aspect of foreign affairs is threatening and ominous, and the prospects of a rupture in the spring seem imminent. There are so many points at which it may first occur, that it would be idle to predict where the flame may first kindle. In the meantime, all parties in this country are united in opinion as to the policy of the course of action, or rather non-action which has become a received article of faith; but while active interference with our neighbour's troubles is earnestly deprecated, the mind of the country is very unanimously made up as to the necessity for a due provision against any interference by our neighbours with our own interests and concerns.

"The King is dead, long live the King," has become a dictum of statecraft, and the eulogies which have been showered on your new Viceroy even before the tidings of Lord Elgin's death were well certified, reminds one of the truth that maxim embodies. Lord Elgin's death is a great national loss, for he was one of the few coming men of the day. India, doubtless, is the brightest jewel in the British Crown; but it is appalling to reckon how many valuable lives are offered up in her service. Sir John Lawrence's place at the Indian Council has been filled up by the appointment of Sir George Clerk who, having been twice your Governor, will be well posted in all the Bombay special wants and wishes. In addition to his Indian services he was employed in the settlement of disputes with respect to our South African territories. On his return home he became Under Secretary to the Board of Control, and in 1858, he was appointed under the new act of Parliament Under Secretary of State for India. In 1861 he received the most coveted honour of the "Star of India."

I suppose by this time you have in your harbour some of the vessels engaged in conveying the electric cable for submergence in the Persian Gulf. Five vessels have been despatched all of whom are to rendezvous at Bombay, and depart thence to lay their respective sections. The line will be laid in four sections between Bussorah and Kurrachee, having intermediate stations at Bushire, Khasab and Gwadel. It is expected that the line will be ready for working in six or seven months from the present time.

The Smithfield Club Cattle Show just concluded has produced an unusually large proportion of enormously fat oxen, sheep and pigs. The over-fattening of these wretched animals can only be defended on the same principle which justifies the administration of arsenic to dogs that thereby we can certify ourselves of its properties and effects. The specimens show what a certain course of feeding will do in the way of producing butchers meat of approved quality; but the exhibition of these unwieldy monstrosities is, to me, a most painful sight. It is one, however, which yearly attracts large crowds of sight-seers, and the veriest cockney becomes very learned in matters bovine and porcine.

Sympathisers with the South in its struggle for independence and freedom from Washington domination, were sadly disconcerted by news which came to hand a week ago. It was proudly asserted, in official Federal despatches, that General Grant had utterly routed and overwhelmed the army of General Bragg, and that the Confederates were laying down their arms and asking for mercy. Intelligence received this morning considerably modifies the total of success, nevertheless, it is apparent that Grant did inflict very serious injury on Bragg's command, although not to the extent the Federal reports had claimed. We are still without very accurate accounts, but it would seem Bragg had determined on a retreat from Chicamanga, which, coming to Grant's knowledge, the Federal forces—which is greatly superior in numbers, were sent in pursuit, and succeeded in doing very considerable execution in the rear of the retreating army. By to-day's news we find that the southern Tennessee army was again holding its own, and that Grant was drawing back his forces. Bragg has been relieved of his command by General Hardee who was preparing to assume the defensive. No positive information has reached us as to Longstreet's movements at Knoxville, and Bragg's ill fortune will probably have deterred him from any active measures. At Charleston, matters remain in *statu quo*, and General Meade has performed the celebrated King of France operation of marching up and down again, or rather there and back again, namely, from the Washington side of the Rapidan to the south of that river, and then finding Lee's position unassailable, back to Washington and its lines for winter quarters. The approaching hard weather will probably put an end to military operations for the present.

President Lincoln is reported ill of the small-pox.

The revelations connected with the confinement of an idiot by his brother in the neighbourhood of Falmouth have created a profound sensation in the country, and have already led to investigations in other quarters as to the treatment of a person of weak mind, who has been huddled out of sight for years past. Discoveries already made, reveal a frightful amount of pitiless cruelty on the part of relatives which could not have been conjectured. The circumstances of this Cornish case are almost unparalleled in their atrocity. It seems there had been for years a rumour that one Samuel Porter, a well-to-do mason, held an imbecile brother captive in some den among the back buildings of his house; on cold nights unearthly shrieks and howls startled the neighbours, but the doctrine that every Englishman's house is his castle, seems to have been roughly implanted in the local mind, and no efforts were made to realise the precise circumstances out of which all these indications of wretchedness and misery were proceeding. Some short time ago, however, one Dr. Byrne, a humane Physician, who came to the place for recreation, got scent of the mystery, and determined to unravel it. He laid such facts and reports as he had collected before the Home Secretary, and armed with the needful authority penetrated to the wretched cell in which for upwards of 20 years one brother had kept another. The living tomb is described by Dr. Byrne as four naked dripping walls, with a squalid truckle frame, resembling a decayed rack in a vault of the Inquisition rather than a bedstead, and no other furniture. The unhappy inmate looked an old man, bent and withered into the resemblance of an ape. With not a rag to cover him, not a wisp of straw to soften his couch, and but two fetid sacks, dropping to pieces to cover his limbs at night, no wonder that shrieks, and yells and groans should have been heard by the neighbours for long years past. It does seem incredible that for 20 years this heartless miscreant could have been allowed so to torture his own brother, and that no man, woman or child, who shuddered as they heard the nightly cries of the wretched captive, should have found it in their minds to take some action, or make some enquiries as to the exact condition and treatment of the idiot. It must for ever remain a shame and disgrace to the people of Flushing that such inhuman doings should have been going on for 20 years unchecked and undiscovered. The poor imbecile has been taken to Bodmin asylum, and will, it is to be hoped, pass the rest of his days in comparative comfort; the attendants report that he is perfectly docile and tractable, which cuts away the only possible palliation of the brother's conduct.

Colonel Crawley yesterday read his defence to the court at Aldershot, it occupied some hours in delivery, and was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, and was greeted with hearty applause from the audience at its close. Several distinguished officers were then called, who bore strong testimony to Colonel Crawley's gentlemanly, honourable and humane character. The prosecutor will reply this day. Colonel Crawley bitterly complained of the policeman-like way in which he had been watched by some officers, and went out of the ordinary route of defences by quoting Cassius' complaint, "Braved by my brother, checked like a bondsman, "all my faults observed, set in a note book, learn"ed and conned by rote to cast into my teeth."

It would be indecorous until judgment is given to say one word on the effect of the evidence, but it is quite clear that out of doors, a great revulsion has taken place in public opinion.

Mr. Cobden and the *Times* are at loggerheads, the *Times* charged Mr. Bright with suggesting to the peasant that he had his natural right in the soil he tilled, and, therefore, that by implication, Mr. Bright was urging spoliation of the Landowners. Mr. Cobden writes a letter to the *Times* calling upon them to withdraw their comments as unfounded and unfair, but the letter was couched in such violent and unjustifiable language, that the Editor of the *Times* declined to insert a document so uncourteous and containing, moreover, personal abuse of the *Times* staff of writers. Mr. Cobden then betakes himself to the *Star* and the *Daily News*, and gives the correspondence to the world. But he has taken nothing by the motion, for in addition to the utter bad taste and feeling displayed in the letter, and the indulgence in personal abuse and invective, of which probably Mr. Cobden acquired a knowledge in his bagman days, he has thought well to arraign the entire system of journalism as now existing, and particularly the non-signature of articles. This question has been so often and so ably argued, that I will not weary you with what must be a flat and stale repetition of self evident truths. To the credit of the London press be it said that every one of the papers, other than those under Mr. Cobden's own direction, has defended the course taken by the *Times*, and at the same time administered well merited rebukes to Mr. Cobden for his hasty and intemperate presumption. Mr. Cobden, among other foolish things, had said that he considered it a perfect waste of time to read the *Times*, whereupon appears a letter from a well known Oxford fellow who reports that not long ago Mr. Cobden declared in a common room there that he never read any other paper than the *Times*. I suppose we none of us agree with the policy of the *Times* in all its parts, but it is the foremost journal in the world, and it is a duty which all who have part and lot in journalism owe to themselves to rally in its defence when headstrong and intemperate persons presume to make unjustifiable attacks on its management.

Your musical readers will do well to possess themselves of a most readable book just published by Smith, Elder & Co. and entitled "Queens of Song" It professes to give biographies of some of the most celebrated vocalists who have appeared on the lyric stage from the earliest days of opera to the present time. There are little histories of Pasta and Sontag and Malibran, Grisi, Alboni, Bosio, Jenny Lind, Picolomini, and Louisa Pyne, and a host of favourites of the times of our fathers.

Mr. George Augustus Sala has been dispatched to Yankeeland as the special Commissioner of the *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Sala possesses a wonderful facility in word painting, and we may expect to receive from his practised pen a most graphic description of things as he finds them in Federal America. Since the return of Mr. Russell to this country no correspondent has arisen at all equal to the occasion. The *Times* Commissioners have been able men, both in the South and North, but evidently pre-occupied with fixed opinions which crop up constantly. Mr. Sala will probably come nearer to the Russell standard than any correspondent who has yet been despatched to the scene of strife, the domestic leaders of the *Telegraph* written by that gentleman will be greatly missed, and it will be hard to find any unengaged leader writer to produce equivalent matter.

A new periodical "The Rose, the Shamrock and the Thistle" bids fair to take a very respectable position. The reviews are just and honest, and the Editor is a man of well recognised ability in his vocation. A new novel by Anthony Trollope is announced to commence in January under the title of "Can you forgive her." Mr. Trollope is one of the hardest working men of the day, he has given two stories of the average length in the past six months, and at this very time is not only Editing the *Cornhill Magazine*, but writing two separate novels in separate periodicals. This is his recreation, for he holds a high and onerous position in Her Majesty's post office, and discharges its duties with exemplary efficiency. I commend to you Chas. Dickens' Christmas story "Mrs. Lirripen's Lodgings." Nothing so entirely up to the Dickens' standard has appeared of late years. How many furnished London lodgings Mr. Dickens must have burrowed into to get at the life-like personages he puts before us. It is very refreshing to see this gifted writer in his old view, and if he would adhere to that, and that only, he would still stand alone in his own vocation. Mr. Dickens tried to import a certain modicum of the Thackeray grandeur into his own natural style of writing, but the importation never amalgamated with the native article. It has been well said that Charles Dickens should never moralise for more than a line at a time, and if he will go back to this rule, which of late he has rather disregarded, the natural flow of his writing will be restored, and his works as popular as ever.

The high rate of interest still continues, but I do not hear any of those loud and bitter complaints which usually accompany enhanced rates of accommodation. On the contrary, I believe commercial men are prepared to spend a very comfortable Christmas, and that the general aspect of trade affairs is encouraging and satisfactory.

Sugar has greatly risen in price although the quantities in stock are above the average. The increase put upon the price of this commodity is said to be justified by the doubt as to both quantity and quality of next year's supply.

Consols to-day are quoted touching 91, and things in each department of the Stock Exchange have an upward tendency.

The intelligence received from New Zealand is satisfactory, and General Cameron has proved himself to be the right man in the right place,

NEWS-LETTERS.

BELGAUM 9th January.

The litigating portion of the community of Belgaum were thrown into excitement by the arrival of Sir M. Sausse, Kt. on the evening of the 5th instant. It was at first thought that it was the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton who had honored us.

It was announced in Brigade Orders a few weeks ago that a wing of the 2nd Grenadiers was to proceed forthwith, and relieve a wing of the 24th Regiment N. I., at Karwar. This order was cancelled the next day, the "Grenadiers" being ordered to stand fast till further orders. How fickle these "General Ordrs" are! and what unnecessary anxiety and confusion they sometimes cause. Kossids were sent out in all directions to procure carriage for the conveyance of the "goods and chattels" of the wing of the Grenadiers.

His Lordship the Chief Justice of Bombay on the 6th instant inspected the Judge's Court, Small Cause Court, and the Moonsiff's Court, and seemed to be pleased at what he saw.

The Belgaum Branch of the Royal Bank of India commenced business on the 4th instant, and I have every reason to believe, that under the able management of Mr. Chintoba Bhasker, the agent, it will progress very favourably.

KURRACHEE, 9th January.

Mr. John Brunton, Chief Engineer of the Scind Railway extension, starts with his staff on Monday to begin the survey of the proposed line from Kotree to Mooltan. The Bombay Government have instructed the Commissioner in Sind to direct "the Collectors, and all Revenue and Revenue survey officers, and officers in the Public Works, and Railway, and Canal Departments, to give Mr. Brunton every information he may require, and which may be on record in their offices, in the shape of maps, plans, surveys, or other documents, with permission to take copies of the same for the use of his survey of the extension of the Railway to Mooltan." We are also told that an application will be made by Government to the Surveyor General of India for a copy of a series of levels taken by Major Walker, of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey from Kurrachee to Mooltan about three years ago, and that his permission will be requested to communicate them to Mr. Brunton. Mr. Brunton is also to be furnished with the requisite guards up to the frontier of Bhawulpore, and with the usual introductory letters to H. H. Meer Ali Morad of Khyrpore. Government is evidently anxious that the best route should be selected, without reference to Mr. Andrew's *ipse dixit* in favour of the left bank of the Indus; and hence is every facility to be offered to Mr. Bruton to enable him to determine which is really the preferable route the contemplated extension should pursue.

Kurrachee carries on a very brisk trade with the Beloochistan province of Lus, which is separated from Sind by the Hubb river. Beyla—from which that country is usually called Lus Beyla—is its capital, and Sonmeannee its sea-port town. The inhabitants are called Lumris, and visit Kurrachee in large numbers every week, bringing chiefly grass, wool, ghee, mats and other articles of similar manufacture, and wood. The following statement of arrivals during the month of December last, will give you an idea of the extent of our commerce with Lus Beyla:—

Men	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Bullocks*	*Donkeys.*
944	2940	136	152	1084

In return for the commodities they bring us, we sell them grain, cloth, piece goods, and such articles of European manufactures as the natives usually require. The Kaffila or Fair sheds where these people come, and which, until quite lately, were in charge of the customs authorities, are now in charge of the municipal officials who levy a small town-duty on the merchandise brought into the place. The caravans travel the year round, without interruption from the hot weather.

The trade with Khelat and Kurrachee is large this season, as compared with past winters, especially the last, when the troubled state of affairs in Khelat interfered seriously with the course of trade. Kaffilas stopped coming in after the month of February 1863, and not till the end of September did the first—consisting of four men only with 22 donkeys, come in with a small supply of apples. Since then, however, the arrivals have been very regular, and were as follows in December:—

Men.	*Camels.*	*Horses.*	*Donkeys.*
743	2739	163	54

Some 500 Cabul horses have been brought in, and one caravan of 500 Camels came laden exclusively with Kurrachee wool. This trade, however, is necessarily interrupted in the summer months in consequence of the great heat felt on emerging out of the Bolan. This is the first year that Affghan traders took away hard cash, in return for the supplies they brought; formerly they received tea and piece goods in large quantities and European articles in demand in the markets of Kandahar and Cabul.

Magistrates in Sind are exposed to peculiar perils. Some months ago Captain Dodd, Deputy Collector of Sehwan, was attacked in his own court by a prisoner under trial, and narrowly escaped serious injury. A four weeks since Mr. Maher, Deputy Collector of Nowshera, was fired at from behind while riding out by a native, and had his shoulder grazed by a pistol ball. The man, who is still at large, did this because Mr. Maher had decided shortly previous, that he had no claim to a frail dusky one who had left his protection to share a happier lot with a wealthy Zemindar; and lastly, the other day only, Mr. Grant, Sessions Judge for Shikarpoor, came very near being assassinated, like Captain Dodd, in his own court. Two men had just been tried before him for murder, and one of the fellows had just been sentenced to death by him, when the prisoner flung himself upon the weapon with which he had committed the murder, and which was lying within reach on the table, and was in the act of dealing a blow at the Judge when a sowar seized his wrist and with the aid of some of the bystanders secured the desperate, but not without a sharp scuffle, in the course of which, the other prisoner, seeing the way clear before him, took to his heels and effected his escape. There ought to be some way of preventing such outrages. It would be contrary to the maxim that a man is innocent until he is found guilty, to keep fetters on him during his trial; but there is no reason why the rooms where the Magistrates hold their courts, should not be provided with stoutly constructed docks. I suppose this will be attended to when, what may be called with every show of reason, "a judicial murder" is committed.

Our industrious burglars have, in the course of the past six months, visited Trinity Church, the Chapel, the building used by the Presbyterians, Government House, and the Agra and U. S. Bank, with more or less success. There remained few other places of note for them to enter; but they have now added to their list of "plants" the last building most thieves would have ever dreamt of venturing into. It is the Free Mason's Hall which was broken into three days since. The temptation held out to these wretches was not any part of the paraphernalia in use in a Masonic Lodge, but a deposit of liquor—the remainder of the supply procured for a ball held there on New Year's Eve—which they carried off, no doubt, to comfort the inner man at the expense of their consciences. Whilst about it, however, they pocketed a Chubb's lock which they literally "chiselled" out of the front door of the building. All this was achieved in broad day-light, and within a stone's throw of the General Library and Museum, and pretty close to the Cutcherry. Some natives who were employed as servants at the ball were suspected of being the miscreants who have perpetrated this exploit, and the police are looking them up.

The local press draws largely every now and then upon the "Police Digests" which are placed in the "Editors' Box," at the Commissioners office, for a medley of paragraphs setting forth a frightful variety of crimes and accidents. The last of these catalogues, published this week, is made up as follows:—four men and one child died of snake-bite; one man drowned in a well; a woman gored to death by a bullock; an old woman and two lads crushed under a fallen roof; one woman who hanged herself; a man who had his neck broken by a cow which fell upon him whilst he was milking her; a little boy, a little girl, a poor old man of 90, and an old woman of 60, all burnt to death! For a wonder, here is no case of murder, with a woman at the bottom of it, to make the catalogue as complete as it usually is.

Major General Honner, C. B., has just concluded his half-yearly inspection of the 23rd Bombay Native Light Infantry. The drafts which came out in the *Akbar*, went up the river on Monday to join their respective corps in the Punjab. They are commanded by an officer who figured in Sir Cresswell Cresswell's court last summer, as co-respondent with the frail wife of another officer on General Windham's staff in Lahore in 1859-60. A large party of invalids and time-expired men arrived from Mooltan on the 4th instant.

We are having a very gay season of it in Kurrachee. The Free Mason's Ball was largely attended and passed off with unwonted success. The several officer's mess houses have been the scene of similar gay doings, and the members of the monthly Quadrille Party have a ball on the 12th instant. The Artillery had games and sports, and then cricket matches on the 1st, 2nd and 5th. In one of these Lieut. Mackinnon, of H. M.'s 109th, scored 139.

I am sorry to have to state that small-pox is increasing to an alarming extent. Twelve deaths from it took place this week; one of the victims, I regret to say, being a European gentleman, Mr. Stone, lately engaged in constructing the Mekran telegraph line. He was at the Masonic Ball in perfect health on the 31st December, began ailing a few days ago, took to his bed on the 6th, and died last night. His remains were consigned to the grave this evening with Masonic honours by the members of "Hope Lodge," a large concourse of friends attending the funeral.

Mr. Henry Jacob, of the firm of Lidbetter and Co., and late Editor of the *Sindian*, having been nominated by the managing committee of the Municipality to fill the vacancy in the Commission occasioned by Mr. Dunolly's absence in England, has been approved of by the Commissioner in Sind.

Tenders are invited for the construction of the "Anglo Indian Telegraph office," at this station. This looks like work.

CALCUTTA, January 4th.

A telegram from Galle announcing the safe arrival of the *Bonares* at that port has happily allayed the painful anxiety felt when I last wrote as to the fate of the *Bengal*. We had a singular illustration by the way, in connexion with her mishap, of the rapidity with which vague rumours become solidified, and resolve themselves into would be facts. On Wednesday it was known *for certain* that she had come to grief among the Lacadives, and the precise spot in which she was then lying was argued out as a certaintity by those in receipt of the latest intelligence. The news was reported to have been imported by a coasting trader in the Bay of Bengal to a Calcutta bound ship. The story found general credence and was mentioned to me by a broker and a banker, both of whom I should have supposed would have been a little rigorous in exacting the pedigree of a *canard* before presenting it to their friends. The mere fact of its finding belief is a sad reflection on the part of the public on the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

administration of the service of the P & O. People here ask themselves whether, in the event of an accidental detention of their passengers the Captain of the P. & O. steamers have orders to propose the liberal terms offered by the captain of the French mail steamer which broke down the other day at Penang. The same telegram from Galle gave us the contents of the *Bengal's* mail bag, and although its substance has been anticipated by the telegram transmitted some days since from Bombay, the news, in connexion with the proposed congress increased the apprehensions that existed as to a disturbance of European peace. The prevalent idea appears to be that France is anxious to trouble the continental waters in order that, as has happened before, she may carry out some, as yet, undisclosed, but not altogether unsuspected "idea" for the regeneration of Europe. This disinterested benefactor of the people would, doubtless, content himself for his trouble with a slice off Germany, at which performance England would probably only repeat the protests she found so unavailing in the case of Nice and Savoy.

Of other news there is not a breath stirring; the Money Market is without money, the circulating medium I conclude is entirely confined to "transactions" on the Turf, if so, the performances of *colonist* may tend still further to derange the balance of exchange between Calcutta and Bombay. What the result of to-morrow's Handicaps may be it is impossible, until the ordinary to night in the Town Hall, to guess; but rumour has it that the result of the first meeting is to leave one of our chief sporting characters terribly behind hand in his books. Our races finish tomorrow with the Handicap, and notwithstanding the adverse criticism of *Tom Cringle*) I think we may venture to say the performances have been highly creditable. Touching this same *Tom Cringle*, by the way, I wonder if any of your readers are in possession of the circumstances under which his visit to this good city, on which he found such awful inferences, took place. He finds, he tells us, no traffic in our streets at the very time we are all cursing the long trains of creaking hackeries that render thoroughfare within a mile of Clive street amost inpassable all day. He finds our saddle horses all screws and our racers "fiddle headed Australians," perhaps however as directly afterwards he expresses his admiration of the wretched brutes that haunt the shafts of our ticca gharries it is hardly fair to hold him the strongly to his opinion on point of horseflesh, or too ask him to account for it in presence of the pretty running made by the walers, and chief among them *Lord Clyde*, who walked off with the Governor General's cup. I much doubt, whether his Calcutta visit is not a sketch belonging to the class of "Tours I have not made" or Histories of what might have been, or that it occurred late on a Sunday evening when he was driven in a private gharry by a friend through the native quarter of this Town,

I am afraid the appointment of Sir John Lawrence as Governor General is looked upon here as not altogether fortunate, in consequence of the prominent part he has taken since his retirement from Indian life in the polities of a particular party of the Church at home. The press here is unanimous in warning him off proselytism as dangerous ground. The Englishmen affecting to disbelieve that the influence of tea parties in the Barnet district will for a moment be allowed to operate in the administration of the affairs of a vast population sensitive in the extreme to any interference with their religion. It seems difficult to suppose that with a Premier like Lord Palmerston an appointment of this importance can have been made without a very distinct understanding that what is a harmless hobby in a member of the Indian Council resident near London, must be left at home, as a very dangerous plaything, by an Indian Viceroy proceeding to his Government. I need not say that so far as the Calcutta peoples' Chuch views are concerned, Sir John, if he seeks adherents, will be in an enormous minority, the Evangilical *coterie* being of the smallest, and having absolutely no influence at at all. Sir John's experience in the North West favours his arrival at this particular juncture, and will probably give him for some time employment in the more practical department of administration which he is perfectly competent to control.

A new stimulus will, we all hope, be infused into Agriculture in Lower Bengal by the working of that thoroughly British Institution, an Agricultural Exhibition, which the Lieutenant Governor is exerting himself so energetically to promote at Alipore. The opening is fixed for the 18th, and will, I have no doubt, draw a vast number of spetators, both European and Native from the Presidency, and the Mofussil. The most extraordinary statements circulate, we are told, in the latter, as to the nature of these shows, and if we may credit the Jessore correspondent of the *Englishman*, there are not wanting some who, in the spirit of our good Dr. Cuming at home in 1851, described this coming gathering danger to the established faith. One learned pundit, as it appears, discovered that the word exhibition means, that all men are to be made by it of one castte. His derivation of the word, if not correct, is certainly ingenious; none would have imagined that any pundit, however learned, could have made out of exhibition *ek jeeeb im sum*, "one cast this year" but so it is, and the rumour runs that after the show is over, all the Mussulmen and Hindoos are to sit down at the same table and banquet off beef and pig. Mr Beadon's example has been followed in all parts of the Bengal presidincy, and cattle shows are announced to come off at an early date at Lahore Roorkee, Benares, and Rangoon as well as at Alipore.

A shocking accident occurred on New Year's day near the festivities in which all Calcutta, in obedience to a time-honored custom, celebrated in the charming Gardens of the Horticultural Society on the Howra side of the Hooghly, combining instruction with amusement. The Managers of the fancy Fair had supplemented the rows of *knock em downs* and *Aunt Sally* with a "*Polytechnic*" in which the union wonders of Mechanical and Chemical science were made plain by experimental Philosophers to the meanest capacities. One experiment involving the use of gunpowder—was incautiously conducted in the presence of a gentleman who forgot to put out the irrepressible cigar, and who, on being reminded of his preccadillo, pitched the burning weed into the powder magazine, an explosion took place by which one native was fearfully injured, his lower jaw being shot away, and two others seriously hurt. The *Hurkaru* alludes to the accident in a manner which is truly characteristic, after describing the various attractions of the fair, the writer says, "... but not one of the mainfold entertainments provided for the "mixed assemblage was more popular than the aristocratic pastime of "Aunt Sally," a goodly harvest of rupees was gathered by the suppliers of sticks to shy at our revered relative in the vain hope of putting out her pipe, the Polytechnic exhibition was also much frequented until, in the course of an unlucky experiment an unfortunate native had his lower jaw blown "away. In the cause of science there are ever many martyr's" jaunty — is it not? The Englishman's weekly summary is almost as pleasantly flippant's. A torpedo, it says, exploded several times most successfully, on one occasion. when we were present, killing a fish nearly 5 lbs in weight, but we are sorry to hear subsequently this infernal machine blew up an unfortunate coloured gentleman the Chemicle (sic) experiment, &c.

The *Hurkaru* of this morning in noticing that Captain Eyre had joined his Regiment at Allahbad while on the march to Meerut, talks of the prospect of his being brought to a speedy Court Martial for his conduct in the famous Burney case. The gallant officer would appear to have rather bad times in store for him, "It was fortunate," observes the writer," for Captain Eyre that he "reached Calcutta on a Sunday and was "thus able to steal away before the process of "the High Court could be served upon him "for costs and damages in the late trial, the former being estimated at 10,000 rupees" His escape from civil arrest is, however, very temporary as, by complying with certain formalities the writ can be as effectually served in Meerut as in Calcutta."

The Bengal Photographic Society's exhibition now closing at the Town Hall is extremely interesting containing, in addition to the works of professional photographers, views taken in Nepaul by Captain C. C. Taylor, portraits of Jung Bahadoor and family by the same artist, views in various parts of India by Major Tennent, Lieut. Senior Major Innes and other amateurs in the art.

Among the contributions to art education, of the masses by the way I may mention the exhibition in a shed on the maidan of the rather Parisian painting of Adam and Eve by Dubroffe. Until within the last few days the enterprising speculator who brought the picture out has secured the exclusiveness of his audience by asking Rs. 3 admission, it is now reduced to Rs. 1, and is becoming one of the regular sights.

The first number of the *Calcutta Punch* has appeared and certainly, if one were inclined to be severe, one might endorse the judgment of the *Hurkaru* and say, that it ought to be the last. Our need, however, of something to amuse us in this weary land, and a belief in the perfectability of every thing is such as to hope it will find support, and in its own good time the art of propriety of writing as well as drawing in a manner calculated to ensure increased support. The drawings of No. 1. are not bad.

The *Hurkaru* has had a (short) reprieve, a native gentleman having purchased from the disheartened proprietors of the Joint Stock Company limited, the wreck of their fortunes for a very trifling sum.

BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE, proceeds tomorrow, Friday morning to Surat by the B. B. and C. I. line of railway.

DR. A. BEST is the only additional passenger proceeding by the P. and O. Co's steamer *Salsette*, Captain King, to Aden and Suez this day.

A HOUSE belonging to the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee in Poona has been engaged for the monsoon meetings of the Bombay Legislative Council at a rent of Rs. 2,000 for the season.

THE High Court Appellate Side was closed yesterday, on account of the native holiday, called the "Mukur Sunkrat;" and the appeals on the criminal cases will therefore be heard this day.

THE *Kirkham*, with one of the Shore Sections of the Persian Gulf Telegraph wire, arrived in harbour yesterday. In addition to the cable she has also brought out a further instalment of electricians for the service.

CATHOLIC DEBATING CLUB.—This evening, at 6½ o'clock, a lecture will be delivered by the Revd. J Ciampi, S. J., in the Nuns' School, Cavel. Subject: The use of images, and the sign of the Holy Cross in the primitive church.

A MEETING OF Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace will be held in the Town Hall this afternoon at half-past four o'clock for the purpose of receiving a communication from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the subject of the Census.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR of Baroda leaves Bombay to-morrow morning for the Concan, proceeding by train to Tanna, where he will be received by the Collector, Mr. Robertson, with a guard of honor from the 3rd Regt. N. I.

FROM a Telegram placed yesterday in the Editor's Room at its disposal of the Press it appears, that His Excellency Sir John Lawrence, assumed charge of the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The Parsi gentlemen amateurs' club will appear this evening on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre, when they will perform in Guzerati "Twelfth night, or what you will," to be followed by a local farce and an amusing pantomine. In the interval several original songs will be sung. These actors have appeared to advantage on former occasions and will doubtless be encouraged this evening by a crowded house.

CHOLERA.—During the last two weeks, cholera has been raging dreadfully in the thickly populated parts of the native Town and the Fort; the ravages of the epidemic being confined chiefly to the poorer classes of the natives. We learn that during the past week, in one Parsee family, a father lost two sons, a daughter, a son-in-law, and daughter-in-law, and his two youngest children are lying dangerously ill from the same disease.

Programme of Music to be played by the Bands of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade on Thursday 14th January 1864.

MARCH....	"Defilier"	*Burkinskey.*
OVERTURE.—	"Egmont"	*Beethoven.*
SELECTION.—(op.)	"J. Masnadiere"	*Verdi.*
WALTZ.—	"Moss Rose"	*Musgrave.*
DUET.—(op)	"L'Eclair"	*Haleey.*
QUADRILLE.—	"New York"	*Coote.*
GALOP.—	"Nancy"	*Musgraave.*

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Columbian*, after a long term of service in the Indian seas, takes her departure for England in a few days for the purpose of being fitted with new engines and boilers and having her deck houses removed. When all this is accomplished, she will be one of the finest ships of the Company. The *Simla*, the largest steamer they have on this side of Suez, is at present undergoing renewal in the Mazagon dockyard as well as being fitted with new boilers, &c. It speaks well, no less for the activity displayed, than for the resources of this Company, that they have been able to make a pinion shaft for the broken down *Bengal*, which will be sent on to Aden by the Salsette to-day.

NATIVE PLEADERS.—WE are informed that those members of the "Pleaders' Association" who were not Vakeels of the High Court Appellate Side presented a petition to the Hon'ble Judges, urging the inutility of their being subjected to the usual High Court examination of candidates for the office of Vakeel, after the searching examination they have already undergone as final year students of the Law Class, and praying that they may be exempted from that examination and admitted as Vakeels of the High Court. We understand that the Hon'ble Judges, through the Registrar, Mr. West, have returned an answer that they saw no reason for the exemption. That other people, who were not final year Law Students might reasonably complain of the distinction, and that the petitioners, doubtless, would successfully pass through the ordinary examination, if they presented themselves.

WE are sorry to learn that Herr Wehle the eminent pianist who delighted us at the Town Hall a short time since has met with a most serious loss. It appears that Herr Wehle had sent from Europe to a friend in Madras a piano, the fac simile of the magnificent one upon which he played here. Previous to his departure from Bombay he had written to Madras asking if he could be allowed the use of the instrument whilst he remained there, the answer being in the affirmative, he therefore requested Messrs. Herbert & Co. to pack and ship his piano, on a certain date, for Calcutta, in a steamer calling at Madras, which steamer he would join and go on with his piano to Calcutta. Messrs. Herbert & Co. accordingly sent off the piano on Tuesday to one of the steamers belonging to the Calcutta and Burmah Company, and when within a foot or so of the deck, it slipped from the slings and fell into the water. It sank for a short time and then rose, when it was towed to the other side of the vessel, and hoisted into the boat which brought it off, the officer of the steamer refusing to hoist it on board, and the person representing Herbert & Co. refusing to take it on shore, and alongside it remains pending the decision of the agents of the steamer. The piano of course is utterly ruined by its salt. water bath. It is not the intrinsic value of the instrument which will affect Herr Wehle, although that is considerable, but the loss of an instrument to which he is accustomed, and the like of which is not in India (with the exception of that at Madras) and he will be obliged to use in Calcutta one of the ordinary kind. The loss will be severely felt by Herr Wehle as he cannot produce the same effect upon an ordinary piano as upon his own.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., at 3 P.M. on Saturday the 9th inst., R. McIlwraith, Esq., in the chair. The annual report, with balance sheet, and auditors' report thereon, were read to the meeting, after which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Proposed by S. L. Acland, Esq., and seconded by Hormusjee Jehangeer Dady, Esq., "That the report and balance sheet now submitted be adopted."

Proposed by Crustnarow Pandurung, Esq., and seconded by John Firth, Esq., "That the Directors be authorized to declare a divided of four rupees per share, from profits derived up to 31st July 1863, being at the rate of eight per cent. on the paid up capital of the company."

Proposed by R. H. W. Smith Esq., seconded by Nageerdass Purmanandass, Esq., "That the following gentlemen be appointed Directors:—S. L. Acland, A. C. Furdoonjee, H. Maxwell, John Firth, A. M. Gubbay, R. W. Waller, Crustnarow Pandurung, and H. Newman, Esquires."

Proposed by J. Firth, Esq., and seconded by H. Newman, Esq., "That the following gentlemen be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their fees be two gold mohurs each:—Hormusjee Jehangeer Dady and Venayek Morojee Zaoba, Esq."

The Directors having reported that the property of the company is covered by fire insurance only to the extent of one lack of rupees.—It was proposed by S. L. Acland, Esq., seconded by W. Bond, Esq., and carried unanimously, "That the Directors' proceedings be approved and that the insurance be continued for the same amount."

Proposed by J. Firth, Esq., and seconded by R. H. Webb Smith, Esq., "That ten shareholders, present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorm at a general meeting."

Proposed by Venayek Morojee Zaoba, Esq., and seconded by R. H. Webb Smith, Esq., "That the Directors shall have power to issue to existing shareholders and others, unallotted shares of the original capital of the company, on such terms and to such an extent, as to them (the Directors) may seem advisable."

The meeting then dissolved.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal on Thursday the 14th Jan. 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

136 Dulsookroy Ramlall *vs.* Gulluram Nanuckram (part heard.)

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

General Motion,

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

586 Fakir Balcrustna *vs.* The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

396 Soodkia Ragoo and anothers *vs.* Savitrabai widow (part heard.)

384 Moorar Narron *vs.* Monarjee Goculdass.

413 Jumnadass Krishnadass *vs.* Jumna widow.

258 Bhoota Megajee *vs.* Pestonjee Jeevanjee.

H. GAMBLE, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 13th January 1864.

EQUITY SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Matters and Causes for hearing on Thursday the 14th January 1864.

A. J. Lewis Esq. *vs.* Mahomed Hoossain Hoossaney, demurrer for argument of the deft. Assoo Gangjee.

Same *vs.* Same ditto of the deft. Allarukee Soonar and others.

Same *vs.* Same ditto of the deft. Aga Khan, Ghachee Esmail Doodel *vs.* Chintoba Furshotumjee and others. (For hearing.)

Goculdass Futtachund *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamsetjee, ditto.

Annundrao Gunput and another Exor. *vs.* Bapoo Gungather and others, ditto.

Wissooruth Atmaram *vs.* Bapoo Narrayen and another, ditto.

G. TAYLOR, Registrar in Equity.

13th January 1864.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

23rd December, 1863, and 11th January 1864.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Balkrishna Purshotum vs Patangsha Fattesang and Valee—woman.

Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas for the plaintiff.

Mr. Connon for the first defendant.

Second Defendant in person.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—Mr. Nanabhoy, in opening the case stated, that this was an action for recovering Rs. 345-5-9, the price of goods supplied by the plaintiff to the second defendant at the request of the first.

His Honor.—What is your defence, Mr. Connon?

Mr. Connon.—Our defence is, first, that the Court has no jurisdiction, the defendant for whom I have the honor to appear being an independent Rajah, and secondly, never indebted.

Second defendant admits having received the goods, but denies her liability to pay, as the goods were supplied to her at the Rajah's request.

His Honor.—Are you prepared to argue the question of jurisdiction, Mr. Connon?

Mr. Connon.—I have not looked into the authorities.

His Honor.—We can now go on with the case then, reserving the question of jurisdiction for future consideration.

Balkrishna Purshotum, examined.—I am plaintiff in this case. I know both the first and second defendants. I have a shop in Phanaswadi. Defendant No. 2 resides above my shop. On one occasion defendant No. 1, who had come to visit defendant No. 2, sent for me. I went up stairs. I was then requested by defendant No. 1, to supply to defendant No. 2 whatever articles she might from time to time require. He told me that he would be responsible for the payment on my producing her receipts. I accordingly supplied her with different articles from time to time. I have kept an account containing entries of them, to which I have obtained her signatures. The total value of the articles supplied amounts to Rs. 410-5-9, out of which I have been paid Rs. 65; Rs. 40 on one occasion by the male defendant's carkoon, Trimbukpant, and Rs. 25 by the male defendant himself. This action is now brought for the balance. Before the male defendant left Bombay I applied to him for payment on two or three occasions, saying, that the amount was increasing, when he said, "don't be afraid, I will pay you at once whatever the amount may be." He afterwards left. I don't know when. I demanded money of the female defendant, but she told me to look for payment to the male defendant, as it was at his desire that I had supplied the goods to her. The male defendant returned to Bombay in May last. On the 27th of that month, I saw him driving in a carriage, I ran after and overtook him. He caused his carriage to stop. I insisted upon being paid. He said he was going to celebrate his son's marriage, and that after his return, he would pay me. I did not consent to this arrangement. He thereupon paid me Rs 25. After which, although he was frequently applied to, he did not pay me, whereupon, I caused a lawyer's notice to be served on him in this action.

Cross examined by Mr. Connon.—I don't remember when the Rs. 40 were paid. It was on the 12th January 1863. It was the first transaction of the day. It is entered in my book. I don't remember the day of the week. Trimbukpant paid the money, not the Rajah. He is a carkoon in the Rajah's employ. The Rs. 25 were paid by the Rajah himself in front of my shop. As the Rajah was driving along I ran after his carriage, and said, I would not allow him to go without paying my money. He said he was going to Johan to celebrate a marriage. I said I would not let him go without paying. He then paid me Rs. 25 in the presence of Trimbuk Rajaram, and Moroba Rangoba. The female defendant is a *naikin* (a dancing woman). There is a difference between a *naikin* and a prostitute. The Rajah's servants and sepoys accompanied the Rajah to her house. I have not seen any one else going to her house. My shop is on the ground-floor and she lives above me.

Question.—"Don't you consider Rs. 410-5-9 to be too much for groceries for a single woman in three months?"

Answer.—The Raja said, supply as much as the woman requires, 10 or 15 persons live with her. I do not know whether the Rajah had undertaken to maintain them all. I was on several occasions desired by the Rajah to supply her as much as she wanted.

By the Court.—At the end of the first month the Rajah paid me Rs. 40 on seeing the woman's signature. I have sent to the Rajah a copy of the whole account. Latterly the Raja dimissed her from his keeping, because she would not go to Johan with him.

A witness—Damodurpant being sworn said, I know the plaintiff and the two defendants. While I was one day sitting at the house of the female defendant, plaintiff was sent for by the male defendant, the Rajah. On his coming up, he was requested by the Rajah to supply the female defendant with such articles as she might want, and I know that plaintiff has supplied some articles to her.

Cross-examined.—I am a turban-folder by profession, pimps and turban-folders do not mean the same thing in Bombay. My acquaintance with her commenced at Poona. I used to go to her now and then for hearing music. I did not pay any thing to her; nor did she ever pay me any thing for introducing friends, nor render favors of any kind except allowing me to hear her singing for nothing.

The Rajah often coming to her must have known what her establishment was. She told me that he brought her from Poona. I have on many occasions seen the Rajah going to her house. I am living in that street. I spend about 15 or 20 Rs. on groceries for myself and for my establishment.

By the Court.—There were two or three persons sitting there in the Diwankhana, and half an hour after the Rajah came there! the Brahman plaintiff, was sent for Balvantrao songster was present. One fiddler was present, and also a drummer. I don't know their names. I don't remember whether any one else was present. Rajaram the firewood-seller was sent for. He was told by the Raja to supply firewood to the female Defendant. The Rajah undertook to pay for it. Rajaram did not consent to supply small quantities at a time. I afterwards left, leaving the others sitting there.

Ragaram Pundarinath examined.—I am a dealer in firewood. My ware-house is opposite to the house in which the female defendant lived. I was one day called there by the male defendant, who asked me to supply the female defendant with as much firewood as she might require. I refused because of the smallness of the quantity she would require on each occasion. At that time the male defendant also requested plaintiff to supply her whatever articles she might want and, to charge the same to his account.

Cross-examined.—I was present when the conversation between plaintiff and defendant No. 1 took place. Defendant No. 2 is a prostitute. I have not seen any other persons besides the Rajah going to her house. The Raja I have often seen. The conversation took place at 4 in the Diwankhana. I saw Damodarpant, Valoo, the Rajah, the plaintiff, one songster, and another person. I did not see any drummer or fiddler there. I did not stop long. I left with plaintiff before Damodar and the Rajah.

Balwant Wassoodew stated —I am a songster by profession. I was present when plaintiff was requested by defendant No. 1 to supply any articles which defendant No. 2 might require.

Cross-examined.—This was at about half-past 2 or 3 P.M. I know Waloo is a prostitute. I had no occasion to see her receiving any other people except the Rajah.

By the Court.—The conversation was in her Diwankhana. Damodar, a carkoon of the Rajah, the Rajah himself, defendant No, 2 and people of her house were present at the time. There was also a dealer in firewood there. He came after the instructions were given to the plaintiff. Instructions to the firewood dealer were given when Plaintiff was present. I am quite sure of this. The dealer said "I will not supply small quantities but 2 or 4 candies at a time if required." He and plaintiff left first. I do not remember positively who left first and who next. It was about a year ago.

Moroba Rungoba-examined.—I am a clerk in the Fort Police Office, and have been so for the last 20 years. I am very well acquainted with defendant No. 1. I was one day sitting at the shop of Rajaram when I saw plaintiff run after the carriage of defendant No. 1, and stop it. I was then sent for by defendant No. 1, and asked to settle the matter between himself and the plaintiff. I interfered, and upon my recommendation, plaintiff on that occasion accepted Rs. 25; which defendant No. 1 paid him in part of the money due to him. Defendant agreed to pay the remainder on his return to Bombay.

Cross-examined.—Trimbak introduced me to the Rajah on one occasion when he wanted me to write a letter for him. I know the defendant No. 2 as I have seen her going to dance at several places. She is a naikin, not a common prostitute. The Rajah paid the Rs. 25 in May last. Plaintiff said he had already furnished an account. The Rajah admitted it. No particular sum was mentioned as due.

By the Court.—The different persons living with the female defendant formed her establishment.

Walloo—woman. In her examination in chief she stated how the authority was given to plaintiff by the Rajah; that she had accordingly been supplied with different articles at different times; and that she had given her signatures to an account as hers, and stated that the account was correct, as she daily examined the entries herself.

Cross-examined.—Trimbak was kept by the Rajah to watch me, and to carry messages. It is customary for the Rajahs to keep watches. I used to go to dance at different places. Prostitutes live by receiving different people.

Re-examined.—I am not a common prostitute. I live under the protection of some one person at a time. I had the Rajah's permission to go out for singing.

By the Court.—When at Poona I was paid by the Rajah only Rs 100 a month. Here the Rajah agreed to allow more for extra expenses. The house in which I lived in here did not belong to plaintiff.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—If it be necessary to make the plaintiff's case still stronger, I would propose to call the male defendant.

Mr. Connon.—To call my client here would be to cause him unnecessary annoyance. He is a native Rajah

Mr. Nanabhoy,—No one is of too high a rank to be called on to give evidence here.

His Honor.—Are you Mr. Connon, going to call any witnesses to rebut the evidence adduced for the plaintiff? If so Mr. Nanabhai may find it necessary to put the male defendant upon his oath.

Mr. Connon.—No, your Honor, I am not going to call any witnesses for the defence.

His Honor.—Then it is not necessary, Mr. Nanabhai, to insist upon the male defendant's presence.

Mr. Nanabhai.—Very well, your Honor. I will not then insist upon his being called.

Mr. Connon in reply urged, that the Court had no jurisdiction, as his client was a Rajah, an independent sovereign; that the story of the plaintiff was not to be believed; that his witnesses had grossly contradicted each other that there were discrepancies between their testimony and his; and lastly, that by finding for the plaintiff, the Court would be encouraging immorality.

His Honor. This Court has frequently had to give verdicts upon evidence less strong than that adduced this day for the plaintiff. There is no evidence at all adduced for the defence. The evidence of the plaintiff therefore stands uncontradicted. It clearly establishes, that authority was given by the male defendant to the plaintiff to supply any articles that might be required by the female defendant. The discrepancies in the evidence alluded to by the learned Counsel for the defence, are only as to unimportant points, and such as will not induce me to disbelieve it. The evidence further establishes that some articles were supplied by the plaintiff to the female defendant, who admits the correctness of the prices charged. Under these circumstances, unless it appear that the Court has no jurisdiction as pleaded, the Court will give a verdict against the male defendant for the amount claimed. The female defendant is improperly made a party. The question of jurisdiction is reserved to be argued on a future occasion.

The case subsequently came on for argument on Monday last, when the following discussion took place between Mr. Connon and the learned Judge.

Mr. Connon.—The Court has no jurisdiction.

His Honour.—It does not follow that because the male defendant is a Rajah, he must, therefore, be an independent prince.

Mr. Connon.—Competent persons in the Government employ, will prove that he is recognised as an independent prince. He is distinctly defined in works published under the authority of Government as an independent prince. He administers justice in his territories.

His Honor.—I can't take any judicial notice of it I don't admit that he is an Independent Prince. Is there any treaty between him, and the British Government?

Mr. Connon.—There is no treaty, but he is recognized as an independent pince. I hold an authentic record in my hand from the Bombay government in which it is so stated.

His Honor.—Will you admit Mr. Nanabhoy that he is an independent prince?

Mr. Nanabhoy.—I do not, your Honor.

His Honor.—I postpone the case until Monday next, the 18th instant, for the evidence of the Secretary, or the Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department.—*Case postponed.*

BENGAL.

OUR Cherra letter dated the 24th of December, announces the capture of the last of the rebel chiefs. He has been a long while coming to his senses; but want at length overcame obstinacy; and as the chances of death were more certain in the jungles than in Colonel Haughton's hands, he decided in favour of surrender. His name is U Kiang Bahein; and he is described as possessing herculean strength. Tried before the special court appointed to try the Jyntia rebels and their chiefs, he and the two other leaders that surrendered immediately before him, have been sentenced to transportation. As a rebel prisoner U Kiang Bahein was secured with stout ropes; but they were powerless to keep him confined. They were thread to this Jyntia Samson, who broke them two or three times, after being informed of the sentence that had been passed against him.—*Dacca News, January 2.*

WE understand that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, for the half-year ending 31st December 1863.—*Hurkaru, January 2.*

THE government of India has granted permission to Maharaja Jung Bahadoor, G. C. B., to apprehend British subjects trespassing on the Nepal territory pending a reference to government on each occasion.—*Englishman, January 5.*

WE learn from the *Rangoon Gazette* that the King of Siam seems bent on establishing friendly relations with Burmah. His Majesty has selected Mr. Fowle to act as Siamese Consul at Rangoon, and Captain Burn is appointed to fill a similar post at Moulmein.—*Id.*

THE great battle of the justices is over at last, and Dr. Tonere has been elected health-officer of Calcutta at a salary of Rs. 1,600 a month.—*Id.*

THE Secretary of State lately referred a question to the Indian government regarding the punishments inflicted by Native princes on persons found guilty of killing cows. The government replied that the usual punishment was amputation of the hands or feet, and confiscation of all property. The Secretary of State in a late despatch particularly notices this strange information, and asks how such cruelty is permitted under the very eyes of the political agents.—*Id.*

THE steamer *India* from Bombay, Ceylon, and Madras, arrived here yesterday forenoon. She has brought up about forty of the ill-used Sikhs from Ceylon. The ill-treatment has not yet ceased, for we understand they were pitched on board without the slightest arrangement being made for them. The only provision put on board for them by the authorities at Colombo was seven bags of rice and one bag of dholl. They had no place to cook in, no ghee, no *mussala*, no arrangement whatever for their comfort. An officer of the Bombay army, who fortunately happened to be on board, took their case up, and through his representations the captain of the steamer gave them up the galley for one portion of the day so that they were able to cook the food given them, such as it was. At Madras an officer of the subordinate medical department came on board to enquire after the sanitary condition of the Sikhs, which he found satisfactory enough. But he could do nothing else for them, though they complained loudly of their treatment. They were even heard to mutter something about Delhi now being taken, the sahib loque cared no more about them, &c. From Ceylon we learn that their are many of those Sikhs begging in the streets, and loud in their complaints also. We hope some better care has been taken of them on their arrival in Calcutta.

ACCORDING to a paragraph which recently appeared in the *Hurkaru*, Mr. James Hutton has resigned the responsible editor-ship of that paper, and we believe that he leaves for England by the steamer of the 9th. The *Hurkaru*, during his tenure of office, has certainly not been a success; but the outside public would be much in error were they to attribute that want of success to the editorial management of Mr. Hutton. It is very true that, in our opinion, that gentleman holds views and nourishes crotchets not likely to be received favourably in India; but it is not to these that the failure of the *Hurkaru*, as lately conducted, must be attributed. The *Hurkaru* is in fact only another instance of the fallacy of attempting to conduct a newspaper under the joint-stock system. It never has succeeded, and it never will. A man of considerable talent, possessing great power of, and fluency in, writing, but with tastes tending more to the higher and purer walks of literature than to the drudgery of conducting a daily newspaper, comes out to a comparatively strange country, and suddenly, and contrary to his expectation, finds that he has the whole work of such paper as the *Hurkaru* thrown upon his shoulders. The result is of course what any one could have foreseen—a thorough failure; such a failure as should be a lesson to all who attempt to start a paper on the principal adopted by the late proprietary of the *Hurkaru*. To us who know the real state of the case, it is a matter of wonder that the *Hurkaru* has been well managed. For the appearance, in fact, of the paper at all we consider that the late proprietary were indebted solely to the unassisted energy of their editor. It is, of course, no business of ours how this all came about; but in justice to a member of our profession think it right to let the public know something of the real state of the case, and of the peculiar difficulties under which a gentleman, whose first efforts in newspaper literature we ourselves witnessed has been compelled to perform a task under which many would have broken down. For ourselves, we are sorry to lose an opponent who was always "worthy of our steel;" but for his own sake we are glad that Mr. Hutton returns to a more congenial sphere and to a branch of literature where his past career affords hope of some signal success. That success we sincerely wish him; and it will be well for the new proprietary if his successor possess only half the ability which in his case has been rendered useless by the mismanagement of others.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

WE learn that a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Trichinopoly on Friday morning about a quarter before four. The shock lasted nine or ten seconds, passed on from West to East, and the extraordinary jarring and rumbling sound caused by it died away in the distance like thunder, though not a cloud was visible in the Heavens! which were beautifully clear. Our informant states that the noise made by a railway train when thundering along over a tunnel, gives a good idea of the sound of the earthquake as it approached and passed away. The doors and windows shook and rattled under the concussion.—*Times, Jan. 8.*

N. W. PROVINCES.

HER Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot marched this morning into Meerut, and took up their quarters. The three Companies of the 88th Regiment stationed here, as a temporary measure, will return to Cawnpore. Her Majesty's 90th Regiment are to be quartered at Meean Meer.—*Mafussilite, January 8.*

PUNJAUB.

THE 20th Hussars have been ordered to return to Sealkote, from the frontier, by the regular marches, and to discharge all carriage on arrival.

The 4th Goorkhas are on the road from Rawul Pindee to Almorah —*Delhi Gazette, January 7.*

IN consequence of Lord Elgins's lamented death, the journey of the Maharaja of Jeypore to Lahore for the purpose of being invested with the Star of India was postponed; and the insignia of the order was sent for from Lahore in order that they might be presented to the Maharaja at his own capital. If Sir John Lawrence goes up to Lahore to open the Exhibition and carry out the original programme, as he doubtless will the ceremony will we suppose after all come off at Lahore; or the Maharaja may perhaps come to Agra and be invested here.—*Id.*

HIS Excellency the Governor General's Body Guard, under command of Major Delane, having received orders to return to Lahore, commenced its march from Umballah on the 2nd. It will be at Loodianah 9th, Jullunder 12th, Kuttarpore 13th, Umritsur 17th, and Meean Meer 29th.—*Lahore Chronicle, January 8.*

THE FRONTIER.

A LETTER from the forntier says:—"Peace is I hope once more restored in the happy valley. The Boneyr people having had enough of it on the 15th and 19th ultimo, thought it best to give in, and there the matter ended, and, our troops were sent back towards their respective stations. Meantime the momunds thought they might as well see what could be done in the Daoba, more especially as Peshawur was so empty, at least as regards troops, but they, miscalculating peace-disturbers, little thought of the all foreseeing person they had to deal with in the Brigadier General, who has always held a trump card, and what's more knows when to play it; the consequence is that our hill friends have retired to their fastnesses while he still keeps a respectable force at Subkuddur. The Politicals are as usual in a great taking, protesting and gesticulating most notably because the troops were sent out to Subkuddur: "such moves are quite enough to alarm the tribes" "you know not how seriously you may be compromising Government, sir." "I really must sir, in my position protest against this immense force," &c. it, however was all to no purpose, the Brigadier General was on the spot himself, and he seemed to think that as he had the reins in his hand he might as well drive the coach, and so he did. Yesterday both he, and the Major General with his Staff came in to Cantonment and to-day we expect the great gun, Sir Hugh Rose, who inspects the Cameron Highlanders and then returns to Rawal Pindee where he will remain ready to pounce down on any of the tribes who may be silly enough to show their teeth. We hear that Government have at last come to the conclusion that the man who has been placed by Her Majesty at the head of her Army in the East, is in all probability the most likely party to be able to make successful disposition of the troops entrusted to him; and so Sir Hugh is, as the salts say, sailing free."—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE CONQUEST OF THE EAST.

(From the Saturday Review.)

A FEW years ago it seemed as if it were our sole business in the East to occupy the whole of India, and hold it against the world—not caring to go beyond it, and merely concerned that no European Power should come to interfere with our private Asiatic domain. Times have changed and we scarcely ever think of India in connexion with any European Power, while we are being dragged on almost without our knowledge, and certainly against our inclination, to the conquest of other vast portions of Asia. Both in China and Japan, a central power far weaker than it used to be meets the inroad of a commerce far larger and more adventurous. It is curious to see how averse every English authority is, in theory, to anything like an attack on the Chinese or Paris Governments. Sir Rutherford Alcock, for example, who knows Japan as well as any European, thinks that the British Government has been scrupulous almost to weakness about giving offence to the Japanese and protection to its own subjects. The English merchants in the China trade have reasons so good and so subtle why Major Gordon must, in the natural order of things, go on taking one town after another, that we become convined not that Major Gordon ought to take the towns but that it is exceedingly hard to define where the right ends and the wrong begins in our treatment of the Chinese. The prospect thus opened to us is so vast and overwhelming—it seems so enormous a responsibility that we should have, in addition to our present burdens, to assume the direct or indirect management of another quarter at least of the human race—that we may very well get uneasy about it. Nor is the difficulty merely a political one. It is quite as much a religious, a social, and a moral one. What is it that we can hope to do for or with these millions of Asiatics? Let us suppose that what has happened in India happens over again in China. It is quite certain that this will not be precisely true, for nothing happens twice in the world, and there are many obvious disturbing elements in the case of China which render the parallel of India inexact. But, in the rough, we may conjecture that we ourselves, or that we in conjunction with other European nations, shall acquire a paramount influence in China; that we shall in the process, however unwillingly, kill, impoverish, and ruin vast multitudes of men: that we shall demoralise, by the contact with European vices and the inevitable loss of national self-respect, a great many more; and that then we shall take care that some settled and decent Government is set up, and introduce something of English thought and teach the conquered to judge of things in some measure by an English standard. What, then, is the nature of this change that we introduce? What is the spirit and tendency of our conquest of the East, as seen in India, and as it may one day be seen in China and Japan? and how does it differ from other kinds of conquest, moral and physical, which the world has seen before?

The kind of conquest which, to students of Christian history, seems the most natural, is the conquest effected by individuals who are the bearers of new ideas, and who, by their enthusiam and by virtue of the mission they claim, seize on the minds of those whom they address, and subjugate them under the empire of a new or a higher truth. The outlying nations of Europe—those that were beyond the bounds of the old Roman Empire—were all conquered and brought into the pale of Christianity in this way. and their savage Christianity formed a link between them and the more advanced nations which has connected the history of Europe into a continuous whole. A good man went, and, if he was not killed, addressed the king or captain of a barbarian tribe. If he was killed, another good man went; and in course of time one or other of these missionaries got a hold on the feelings of the king or his queen, and persuaded them to turn Christian. The king then quietly put to the sword those who would not follow his example, and those who would do as he bid he baptised by thousands. This wholesale and superficial Christianity is regarded with very different eyes by writers of different schools. The late Dr. Arnold pronounced it to be the cleverest invention of the Devil since Christianity came into the world, Others may reasonably regard it as merged in the larger question whether a corrupt Christianity is better than none. But, at any rate, this action of individuals on the nations not civilized after the European pattern has failed in the East. The Romish Church has sincerely and zealously tried to carry it out, and once or twice has seemed on the very point of success. History, as written by Europeans treats it as turning on the mere circumstance of the premature death of a Japanese Sovereign that Japan did not adopt Christianity as the State religion; and a success not much inferior was, at one time, promised in China. But nothing at all like this is going on in the East now, and more especially it is obvious that nothing of the kind is going on in British India. We do not work through the agency of devoted and enthusiastic individuals. We do not overcome the apathy or the ignorance of Hindoos by sublime fervour and wisdom of men like Xavier. We are not governing by the contagion of personal influence over Ameers and Rajahs and Nawabs. The usual Colonial Bishop and the usual representative of our Missionary Societies are not the men to take the gates of hell by storm in this way. They work their work, and a very useful work it is, but it is not the work of exercising a superiority of mind or the sway of a passionate imagination over the heathen of India. It does not follow that this is at all their fault. It may be that the East is not to be conquered as Xavier tried to conquer it. But it is always as well not to confuse what we are not doing with what we are doing, and it is manifest that we are not even trying to do what Xavier so nearly succeeded in doing.

Another kind of conquest is that effected by the Spaniards in the New World, where the conquerors united a strong system of European government with the zeal and ardour of men burning to proselytize. The plan of effecting wholesale conversions at the point of the sword was once more adopted, but the process was effected through the intervention not of a native but of a foreign government. The world has pronounced that the experiment failed, but the reasons of the failure are very hard to unravel. Mr. Helps has shown that although the Spanish Court was to the last degree bigoted, it understood perfectly well the great principles of administration. It was very careful to select as good men as it could get, and Europeans were superior intellect to e Spaniards of the sixteenth century. It constantly resisted the attempts made by the local authorities to introduce new methods of oppression. It at last succeeded in establishing a complete control over its own distant officials, and on the whole it was punctually and honestly served during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It did succeed in making the remnant of the old native population nominally Catholic, and in cutting the whole shape of South American society after a type not conspicuously different from that of Spain at home. Perhaps the Spaniards still think that they succeeded on the whole, and that, so far as they broke down, they failed through the necessary imperfection of human endeavours. But the rest of Europe looks to such a place as Mexico, with its rapid ravenous ecclesiastics, its savage hordes of half-castes, its wretched degraded population of bullies and cowards, and asks whether this is really a satisfactory result of the conquest of Cortez. We in England should be inclined to say that Spain failed egregiously, and that the true cause of the failure was that Spain misconceived the character of Christianity. Logically, it is most reasonable in a zealous Christian Government to persecute; just as, logically, there is much to be said on behalf of the African slave-trade. But, practically, the thing aimed at vanishes in the effort to attain it. Persecutors, although unquestionably, on the Romanist hypothesis, saving the souls of others, degrade their own. It might be easy to prove theoretically that this need not be so; but in practice it happens to be the case. Christianity, as imposed on the Mexicans and the half-castes, became unreal to the Spaniards who imposed it. The strong Government of Spain lost its vitality because it gradually vitiated the mind, and lowered the feelings and enfeebled the judgment of those who had to administer it.

England is often impelled to try something of the same system of government in India. There are English adventurers who wish to bow the necks of the natives under the yoke of an enforced industry. There are zealous and ignorant people in abundance who would like to see the natives made Christian by some wholesale process of force, or persuasion, or bribery. But the English Government has steadily refused to follow in the steps of Spain, and gradually the educated opinion of England has formed its conclusions on the subject, and is now able to enforce its decision that the strength of the Government shall be used to give the natives as much liberty of conduct and of belief as possible. But then, if our conquest of India is not a conquest through individuals or through the Government, what is it? The only answer, we believe, is that it is a social conquest. It is English society that subjugates the East. Commerce is its first forerunner, and then war and bloodshed. We buy and we fight, and then having killed enough Orientals to persuade the rest to trade with us, we offer them, as a recompense, the contact with English society. And this is by no means a slight thing to offer them. It is quite a new thing to an Asiatic—a thing which to him seems much more impressive and great than the offer of a new creed—that he should be able to see every day of his life a Government which at least means be just, which absolutely declines bribes, and which uses its strength for the protection of the weak. The great curse of the East is its decayed morality. To us who are accustomed to such moral aids as a civilized Government can administer it seems at first as if the only hope of restoring a decayed morality lay in the introduction of a great religious change. But the decayed morality of the East appears to require some stimulants—something indisputable, external, and conspicuous, which shall give it strength to change, and on which it may look for the first beginnings of help. The brazen serpent of India is its civil administration. In that administration India sees virtues about which there can be no contest, and the value of which is incontrovertible. And English society in India is quite good enough to aid the impression thus produced. It has many vices, but it has also many virtues, and every step gained in the improvement of this society is the greatest of benefits to India. The notion of the old East India Company, that chaplains ought to be provided for the English all over the country at the expense of the natives was not an unwise or an unjust one, although the extremely low money value set on spiritual as compared with secular worth, and gross carelessness in the seleection of instruments, seriously impaired the success of the plan. At any rate, it aided to foster the idea that our action in India is mainly social, and this idea has now taken root and shows itself in many curious ways. The Indian missionary for example, is a strange being regarded as a missionary. He looks upon his going to India like any other person paid to go for a particular rate of pay. He bargains for so much as will enable him to have his wife and children with him. He stipulates that his children shall be provided for. He has it clearly understood that he is to enjoy a certain amount of comfort and a certain absence of pecuniary anxiety. When he gets out, he busies himself principally with schools, with kindly acts to his neighbours with transactions of the Scriptures into native dialects. He is. in fact, a settler of rather a humble kind who undertakes for a fair competency to lead an avowedly Christian life and to spend his time is doing as much social and religious good as he can. He is one type of man, and the missionary of the early Church was another; but he is in very tolerable keeping with the whole of our Indian system. His mode of action is not one that tells very fast, but then it is one that is not subject to great vicissitudes of progress and regress; and it cannot fail to influence favourably the English society around him. And the principle that our conquest of the East is a social one and not one of individuals or of Government, is a principle fruitful of guidance on many of the vexed questions of Indian policy. For example, however much reasons of State may have required it, the abolition, of the Indian army was a great loss to India, for it has introduced into India a set of officers who hate the country and its people, and show their feelings with the manly frankness and brutal arrogance of the coarse specimens of the English upper classes. Then, again, as the civil administration of India is the foundation of English society in India, the necessity of getting the best possible civil servants, and training them in the best possible way, becomes apparent, and ought to determine the nature of the change which before long must be made in the present system. To treat the conquest of the East as a social one is not very attractive or very encouraging to the enthusiastic or the sensitive, but, at any rate, it brings our action within the compass of what we can really do, and makes us look carefully that the little we do shall be well done.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 13.

Royle, Assistant Surgeon, 44th Regiment, on duty, from Belgaum.

Sykes, Captain, 4th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Forbes, Lieutenant J. P., 3rd Regiment, to appear before the General Examination Committee, from Tannah.

Stileman, Captain, 15th Regiment B. N. I., en route to Mhow, from Aden.

Bushe, Captain, 15th Regiment B. N. I., en route to Mhow, from Aden.

Beithon, Lieutenant, 15th Regiment B. N. I., en route to Mhow, from Aden.

Comyn, Lieutenant, 15th Regiment B. N. I., en route to Mhow, from Aden.

Bean, Lieutenant, 15th Regiment B. N. I., en route to Mhow, from Aden.

Prideaux, Lieutenant, 15th Regiment B. N. I., en route to Mhow, from Aden.

Reay, Lieutenant, 15th Regiment B. N. I., en route to Mhow, from Aden.

Thorold, Assistant Surgeon, 15th Regiment B. N. I., en route to Mhow, from Aden.

Anderson, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Davidson, Captain A., Royal Engineer, on leave, from Poona

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 13.

Robinson, Lieutenant H. A., 17th Lancers, on leave, to England.

Forbes, Lieutenant J. P., 3rd Regiment N. I., to join, to Tannah.

Paul, Lieutenant F., 23rd Regiment N. L. I., to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

Woods, Captain J. A., 102nd Regiment, to rejoin, to Cannanore.

Hill, Captain, 56th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Davidson, Captain A., Royal Engineer, privilege leave, to Coast.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Poona, 12th January 1864.

The undermentioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officer have passed the required examination in the Native languages as follows:—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.

Captain W. Walker, 1st Gr. Regiment N. I.

Ensign C. F. Hughes, General List attached to 1st Gr. Regiment N. I.

Barrack Serjeant J. Walsh.

Lieutenant G. H. W. Fagan, 2nd Gr. Regiment N. I.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
13	Comartu (s)	Morrison	Calcutta Jan. 2.
	Ann Hobybery	Meguire	Mauritius Nov. 25.
	Marie and Nellie	Angebean	Mauritius Nov. 28.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat Jan 12.
	Kirkham	Routlidge	London Sept. 14.
	Cangsoo (s)	Croockson	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
13	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Ahmeda Bux	Nacoda	Bhownugger.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Weeding; a Lady; Mr. R. Whitchlo; and 135 natives.

Per Ship *Kirkham*, from London.—Mr. E. J. Douglas Mr. Walker; Mr. Sidney; Mr. Herbert; Mr. Samuel; Mr. Feam; Mr. Mathew; Mr. J. Read; Mr. and Mrs Haque, and two children; Mr. John; Mr. E. Davies; Geo Adams; and Sparshott.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, Captain Easthy, to China this day.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Meerally Mahomed; Mr. Abdool Rahiman Allybhoy; Mr. Jervey; and Mr. J. W. Lambert.

For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Brandt.

For Penang.—Mr. D. Lagon.

For Galle.—Mr. Porter; Mr. Fergusson; and three Misses Morgan.

For Calcutta.—Mr. Forest.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, King, bound to Aden and Suez.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, Easthy, bound to China.

Ship *Radnagore*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 10s. 0d. nominal.
To China To Clyde To Hull	No offers.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1408	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Nov. 4
510	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
1142	Catherine Ranken, McMillen.	
	Charente (s).	
578	Colonist, Gibson.	Oct. 30
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
874	Caribbean, Winchester.	
674	Campbell, Roy.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co.	
1153	East, Calendar—Blackwell & Co.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	July 22
848	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	Oct. 18
1066	Egeria, Storey—Martin, Yourg & Co.	Nov. 7
480	Empress, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	Sept. 26
1241	Gloustercshire, Tomlinson—Stoher, Prieger & Co.	
780	Glendower, Hughes.	
1598	H. M. St. Assaye.	Oct. 24
1221	King Arthur, Grigs	Oct. 9
900	Lepanto, Martin—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.	Oct. 9
614	Loonidas, Thompson.	
701	Monarchy, Day.	Nov. 19
731	Percy Douglas, Hamon.	
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson.—B. H. Cama.	
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 4
799	Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.	
990	Southampton, Linstrong.	Aug. 27
722	Sultana, Williams.—Lyon Bros. & Co.	Nov. 5
761	Sailor, Prince, Camsey.	
1193	Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	
1741	Tweed, Surat.	Sept. 4
505	Yarra, Nairn.	Nov. 18

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811	Anna Dorothey, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
952	Admiral Smith.	
824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	Aug. 15
209	Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co.	Nov. 10
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Oct. 9
1874	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1096	Arran, Martin.	Nov. 18
1249	Aromedel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1466	Advance.	
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate.	
1350	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 29
1547	Black Eagle, Basset.	Nov. 14
1035	Bavelaw, Hughes.	Nov. 25
1433	British Empire, Jones.	
1382	Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
063	Cashlian, Welburn	
1918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	
1862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
130	Cicero, Alexander.	Oct. 1
972	Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 8
081	Clifton Belle, Bustin.	
303	Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
156	Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Sept. 11
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson.	
994	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	
1117	Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown.	
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
1197	Hannibal, Richardson.	
1172	Illustrious, Watson.	
1650	John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 18
1415	James Seddon, Jiffaris	Nov. 18
1707	King of Algeria, Curphy.	Oct. 6
1363	King of Italy, Browne.	
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
643	Moreno, Whiting.	
833	Nydia,—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Narah Greame, Bake, E. Bates & Co.	
1001	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 25
1328	Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 25
1000	Roodee.	
614	Sedberg, Roberts.	Nov. 23
1096	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1075	South, Wilson.	
1653	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Nov. 31
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 13
1161	Simoom, Murphy.	Nov. 12
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 14
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
776	Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co.	Aug. 13
1227	Strongbow—Rtchie, Steart & Co.	
893	Sebastian Cabat, Steele.	
432	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co.	Nov. 7
697	Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	
837	Vittoria, Martin.	Nov. 16
1015	William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 12
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 19

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

	Barona Maculey, Cuningham—E. Latham & Co.	July 3
1132	Caroline Atheridge.	Oct. 1
1598	Clasmerden, Gibson—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 29
1998	Diadem.	
949	Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 24
1051	Glenalva, William—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 24
1067	May Queen, Penny.	
1094	North, Brown.	
11	Vicksburg, Scott	

FROM BANGKOK.

[illegible]	[illegible] Glover.	
386	Nerbudda.	

FROM CARDIFF.

810	Fort Regent—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
973	Windsor Forest, Curtis.	

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
1134	Epaminondas, Heasley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co.	

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1957	Gladston—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
939	Sattara.	
1250	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zemindar, Jones.	Nov. 13

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630	Agincourt. Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471	Aoa.	
1127	Earl of Elgin.	July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

1209	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
686	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 26
999	Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	Oct. 5
781	Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
781	Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 25
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	

FROM CHINA.

	Charlotte.	Nov. 25
532	Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroan.	
	Gloucester.	Nov. 22

FROM CALCUTTA.

676	Burlington, Howes.	
1402	Clydesdale—B. & A. Hormasjee.	Dec. 14
826	Clymene.	Nov. 21
861	Ceres.	
1056	Day Dream.	
320	Emu.	Dec. 12
	Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1178	Evelyn.	
368	Fainca Sadan.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
1250	Labrador, Quinna.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1344	Lady Clarendon.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
800	Lady Canning.	
664	Mary Ann.	
670	Maparam Dayaram, Brady.	
1062	Ontario, Villacott, Ewart Latham & Co.	
819	Oomar Pasha.	
1164	Robbinson, Crnsae.	
808	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
974	Sir Hugh Rose.	
1166	Startled Fawn.	
363	Teazer.	

FROM MOULMEIN.

	Sarah—Forbes & Co.	Dec. 9

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275	Ann Jenkins, Jones—Fleming & Co.	
738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes—Fleming & Co.	
	Chimers, Mott—Fleming & Co.	
336	F. Bazil, Laws.	Aug. 1
467	Fanny, Chase.	Nov. 24
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws.	Aug. 1
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
	Mudge, Stewart—Fleming & Co.	
	Scinde, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.	
	Telegraph, Jones.	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced cading."]

FOR LONDON.

804	Coleroon, Duncan,—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
810	Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 27)
428	Malvern, Carkson—Stewart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 29)
906	Queen of the North,—A. H. Auschke & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 21)
1001	St. Hilda, Clarke—Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 22)
1094	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 24)
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—R., Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 14)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1094	Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Jany 6)
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 18)
814	Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay Scott & Co.	
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.	
1478	Cimber Burton.	
883	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Jany 3.
766	Coromandel, Smith—Souz, Pinto & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 17)
760	Dorothy, Thompson—G. S. Kings, & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 22)
1448	Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.	
1065	Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 21)
1010	Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 17)
657	Elinor, Bowden—Ritchie, Steuarl & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 24)
1440	Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 26)
983	Eliza Beneke, Jackson—Souzr, Pinto & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 15)
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.	
1055	Englishman, Hardwick—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
937	Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co.	
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.	
550	Glenmessen, Baot—W Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
1290	Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
1451	Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.	
1218	Goldan Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.	
686	Iduna, Sandberg—Hormusjee & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 28)
1198	James Smith, Feivour—D. Sorabjee & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 12)
1800	Jumna, Christia—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 18)
984	Khimjee Odewjee M. Salt—E. Bates & Co.	
1010	Latona, Anderson—Comber Son & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
461	Lota—Culliandass Nusserwanjee.	
649	Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Decr. 31)
1078	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.	
867	Mogul, Henson—Stoeher, Prieger & Co	(c. l. Janny 3)
1188	Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.	
635	Nile, Brereton—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 21)
540	Peter Dickson, Fahlmon.	(c. l. Dec. 17)
[illegible]	Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1398	Queen of Australia, Rudolf—Lawrence & Co.	
1285	Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 23)
1367	Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Sconell & Co.	
727	Radangore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
2035	Red Jacket, Hatley—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239	Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 17)
791	Rohina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.	
964	Sardinia, Nelson—M. Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Dec. 18)
1010	Sarah, M. Raisbeck—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
470	Stalwart Crawford—R. Steuart & Co.	(c. l. January

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1498 Slieve Donard—C. Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
560 Tallna Percival—Ewart Latham & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Sedden, Dodds—Finlay Clark & Co.
1349 Uncas, Geral—Dirom & Co.

FOR ROUEN.

394 Lezard, Rabese Rouen.

FOR HAVRE.

841 Alhaya—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Ciol, Bezet—Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDER.

581 Ravenscraig, Inglis. (c. l. Dec. 18)

FOR MOULMEIN.

641 China, Peterson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
678 Highland Light, Crowell—Wallace & Co.
491 Naples, Stout—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Jan. 5)
1049 Ocean Belle, Brown—Cohen & Co.
965 Southern Rights, Norton—Lawrence & Co.

FOR BUSHIER.

1036 Marian Moor Munce Lawrence & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Tilly, (s) Taunton—S. N. & Co.
455 Pioneer, Woolley—S. N. & Co.

NOT FIXED.

650 Alley, Ayles.
Ararat Morean.
485 Ann Reddin, Morrison.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
784 Attet Raruon. Jones.
804 Berenice (s), Burns.
277 Bombay (s),—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
590 Ceylon, Symons—E. Bates & Co.
Calcutta.
073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
Colonel Burney, David.
Coringa (s), Coombe—S. N. & Co.
Emma Jane, Jordain—Forbes & Co.
207 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
575 Sir Edward Perry, Nacoda.
France, Winscow.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford.
967 Falklagd, Muir—Forbes & Co.
488 Futel Kurrim, Nacoda—Hajee Abdool Caim Cader.
201 Futle Mebarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
605 Futtay Allum.
819 Futtay Shah Allum, Michael—H. Josub Noor Mahomed.
820 Futtal Allum, West—Hajee Mahomed Sidick.
241 Futtay Rozne, Hodges.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
417 Good Success McGregor.
1196 Inconsant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co.
581 Indian, Roberts.
456 Japan, Loosemore.
411 Lady Amherst, Harrison.
Louisa, Rapson.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
Mahmoody, Nacoda.
Maharaj (s), Kidder—S. N. & Co.
Nasrw, Nacoda.
891 Prince of Wales, Winker—Grey & Co.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
501 Pomona, Rider—Cohen & Co.
Peri, Naccoda.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Rahmamee, Nacoda.
Shah Allum, Ricker—W. Nicol & Co.
Satellite.
Savern.
200 Soonhong, Kerr.
Shaw Allum, Tullook.
Saporji Herji, Baker.
Shah Jehan, McIntosh—H. M. Sedick.
1131 War Cloud, Logan.—E. Bates & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck—Cohen & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian.
Emeu, Rennoldson.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 4, *Beth Shan*, Armstrong, from Sunderland 8th Aug. *Foam*, Watt, from Liverpool 22nd Aug.; *Nimrod*, Pearse, from Melbourne 22nd Oct.; *Hippolyta* Follett, from Madras 21st Oct.; *Pearl*, McFarlane, from Hong-Kong 29th Nov.; touched at Singapore 9th Dec.; and *Turkey*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
[illegible]	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1 7/16d.
[illegible]	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 9/16d.
[illegible]	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 0 17/8d.
[illegible]	At sight	102
[illegible]	30 days' sight	100
[illegible]	60 Do. do.	215 per $100

SHARES.

[illegible]	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
[illegible]	Rs.		
[illegible]	500	5 pr. ct.	120 prem.
[illegible]	1,000	4½ do.	220 prem.
Bank of India	100	......	99
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	4 prem.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	40 prem.
Commercial Bank...	500	4½ do.	70 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	75 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	60 prem.
Joint Stock Bank...	20	......	36 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank........	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	9 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co........	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 p. sh. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 28,000 [pershare } pm
Do. B. „	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co......	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 23,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	......	Rs. 700 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.......	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 40 prem. [prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co......	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 to 275
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.......	1,500	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.....	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	250	......	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	200 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan................	95
„ Loan 1835-36................. „ Loan 1842-43................. „ Loan 1854-55.................	92
New Five per Cent. Loan	102
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan..................	108 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each................................	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes..........................	„	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars......................................	„	240
Carolus..	„	300
Mexican Dollars.....................................	„	225
German Crowns......................................	„	213
Five-France Pieces	„	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	„	105¼
Gold Leaf..	„	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (12th Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)................	Rs.	550 to 560
Old Dhollera, (ready.)............................	„	580 to 585
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.).....................	„	580 to 582
New Oomrawuttee	„	610 to 615
Old Compta, (ready.)............................	„	565 to 575
Old Dharwar Sawgined	„	650 to 655
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	605 to 610
Old Veeravul	„	540 to 545
New Khandeish	„	600 to 605
Old Poratchee	„	545 to 550
New Accote	„	615 to 620
Old Mangalore	„	545 to 550

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to 1,450.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish...at	Rs.	5 11 to 5 12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	„	5 6 to 5 8
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	„	32 to 33 38 to 40
Niger	„	27 to 28

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

(From our Overland Summary.)

BOMBAY, 13th *January* 1863.

THE English mail of 3rd December arrived on 30th idem, and that of 18th December on the evening of 11th instant, with telegraphic advices to 26th ultimo; at which date the Bank rate had been reduced from 8 to 7 per cent., and Cotton after a temporary decline was improving.

It is seldom we have to record such stagnation as has prevailed during the past fortnight in our markets both for Imports and Exports. The unfavorable news received by the mail of 3rd December, reporting the Bank rate at 8 per cent, with general depression in produce and manufactures, combined with the pressure for money prevailing here, contributed to this result; and though money has gradually become easier, and the rates of Exchange have declined considerably, sufficient confidence has not been felt in the future to induce operators to come forward; as it was feared that Home advices might continue unfavorable, and anything approaching to general mercantile embarrasment would be sure to produce a fall in the price of staples here. The news now to hand, however, relieves these apprehensions, the money market having become easier, and the general markets exhibiting a healthier appearance. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the dulness of the past fortnight will speedily give place to renewed activity.

American affairs are now exercising only a secondary influence over our markets, as the impression generally prevails that the war will be extended over several years; at least there is no immediate prospect of its termination: it is to other influences therefore that we are to look in speculating as to the future course of events.

The question of currency has lately been attracting attention, and it is generally felt that some steps are requisite to prevent the recurrence of a monetary pressure such as has recently been felt; but opinion is divided as to the expediency of establishing a double currency of gold and silver as monetary standards. The question is daily becoming more and more important. For long after the high prices of cotton prevailed most of the profits were made by the dealers who purchased from the cultivators on comparatively cheap terms and the money was thus used in the general purposes of trade. Now however the case is widely altered, and the ryot participates largely in the prosperity which has been brought about by high prices; the result being that a vast quantity of wealth daily disappears for the purposes of hoarding, or is converted into useless ornaments. As the value of the Indian cotton crop now amounts to many times the total annual production of silver, it follows that unless some change takes place in the currency serious consequences must result; and it is therefore a question whether we are to have such currency laws as will make both gold and silver legal tenders for large amounts are to suffer a periodical disturbance of the money market owing to the demand for silver and silver only. The subject is of course too detailed for discussion in our columns, but we may remark here that much of the local pressure which we have lately experienced might have been averted had proper minting accommodation existed. As it is, a large quantity of silver has had to be sent to Madras for coining owing to the incapacity of the establishment here, the last Steamer from Madras having brought no less than 40 lacs of Rupees equal to £400,000 which had been thus dealt with. It is satisfactory however to know that Government has at length taken steps for increasing the mint accommodation.

IMPORTS.

Neither in piece goods, yarns, nor metals, are any transactions reported that are worthy of notice. Prices are nominally only a little lower, but purchases could be effected in the Bazar for cash at considerably under current quotations. Importers are generally firm, and do not seem disposed to sell at present rates which for Shirtings are Rs. 2½ to 3 per piece below the highest point reached in November, and lower than recent Manchester quotations.

Since the mail arrived there is a firmer feeling in the market.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The business up to the arrival of the Mail was trifling and prices had declined Rs. 30 to 40 per candy. The tone is now improved and yesterday's transactions amount to 800 candies at firmer rates. The sales are :—

125	Candies	Dhollera	at Rs.	595 ready.
50	„	Do.	„	590 „
50	„	Do.	„	580 „
100	„	Do.	„	565 „
50	„	Do.	„	575 „
400	„	Do.	„	572 to 574
100	„	Do.	„	575 „
100	„	Hingunghaut	„	675 new ready.
50	„	Do.	„	675 „
100	„	Oomrawattee	„	615 „
100	„	Do.	„	610 „
100	„	Sawginned	„	628 „

For future delivery nothing.

WOOL has been in little demand, and prices are about Rs. 10 per candy lower.

SEEDS have been quite neglected until within the last few days when transactions to the amount of 10,000 cwts. Linseed are reported at the reduced figure of Rs. 5-2 per cwt.

COFFEE.—Malabar sorts are without enquiry, but Mocha is in some demand at previous rates.

FREIGHTS.

(From Blay & Mackintosh's Freight Circular.)

THE remarks ventured upon in our last report have been fully carried out by what has since occurred. There is for the moment a lull in the demand for vessels to England owing to the disinclination to ship Cotton; and to the exhaustion of the old Crop of that article; so that it is doubtful, if ruling rates will be maintained. The holidays stopped business during the first part of the fortnight, and since then the unsatisfactory advices received from England, have brought business almost to a stand still; but consignees having made large engagements for future shipment show no anxiety to force the market; but symptoms of weakness are apparent. *For Liverpool.*—Rates are 5s. per ton lower for Cotton. *For London.*—There is no demand for tonnage. We quote to-day's rates :—

Liverpool......	Cotton.........	£3-10-0 to £4-0-0
	Seeds	£2-10-0 nominal.
London..........	Cotton.........	£3-10-0 to £4-0-0
	Seeds	£3-10-0 nominal.

Liverpool.—We have no particular change to notice during the past fortnight. The advices lately received from England have caused a slackening in the demand and rates are generally 5s. per ton lower. Going ships have commanded £4 to £4-5-0; but for vessels only just commencing to load £3-10-0 to £3-12-6 have been the highest rates obtainable. For vessels to *arrive* there has been no enquiry; natives expecting lower rates. Seeds are very scarce and £2-10-0 is the utmost rate obtainable.

The following is a list of the reported engagements :—

Assaye, 783 tons, full cargo at £4-0-0; *Pegasus*, 1,182 tons, *Flower of the Forest*, 982 tons, *Queen of the Seas*, 1650, tons, *Palinurus*, 1,082 tons, *Uncas*, 1,350 tons, part cargoes Cotton at £3-12-6.

London.—Business for this port remains in its former inactive condition without any prospect of a lasting revival. Seeds are very scarce and shippers find great difficulty in fulfilling previous engagements. Cotton only offers in small quantities; and the large amount of Gum, &c., which usually offer at this season, have already been provided for, so that it is difficult to see how the tonnage on the berth will be filled up.

Government have invited tenders for the conveyance of 600 troops to England half to embark from Kurrachee; but no answers have yet been received.

For Havre.—We have no fresh charters to report.

American Tonnage.—Is still quite out of the market.

Prospects.—The amount of tonnage in port is very large, and stocks of Cotton are almost exhausted, so that it is as much as can be expected, if ruling rates are maintained; but when the present extreme pressure for money shall be over and new Cotton commences to arrive freely from up-country, which it should do next month, rates are likely to improve.

The amount of tonnage in port compared with the last three years is as follows :—

		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Liverpool ...	Tons	41,500	27,327	28,250	53,020
London ...	„	14,370	7,830	10,273	6,956
Elsewhere ...	„	14,500	7,087	2,631	5,893
Not Fixed ...	„	13,460	33,732	6,211	14,099
Total......	Tons	83,780	75,972	47,365	79,968

The *Arrivals* for the fortnight have been 15,111 tons, against *Departures*, 17,520 tons, register.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

SINCE our last issue, discounts have fallen considerably, and the large arrival of specie by the English Mail of the 18th December will cause a still further fall. We have heard of several transactions at 13 per cent., and we look confidently for easier rates during the next fortnight.

EXCHANGE on England opened after the holidays at 2s. 2⅛d. for Bank Bills, but declined rapidly, and our Mail closes at 2s. 1⅞d. to 2s. 1½d. for Bank Paper, and 2s. 1¾d. for First Class Document Bills. The rate on China has advanced very considerably, in favor of sellers, owing principally to there being very few Bills in the market, and we quote closing rates for First Class Paper 60 days' sight at 220 per 100 dlrs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a demand for Paper within the last week, and prices have advanced, but there are few sellers at the rates we quote, as there is a very general feeling that our Money Market will yet be easier during the month, and an advance in the price of Paper will follow. We have had sales of *Five-and-a-half* per cent. Paper, at 109 to 109¼, *Fives*, at 102½ to 103, but not much done. *Fours*, at 92½ to 93, but little enquiry. The business principally being in Five-and-a-half and Fives.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.................The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.................. The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..................... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 2s. 1⅜d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 2s. 1d. do.
On Scotland.................. } On demand.. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... ....2s. 0⅞d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1 d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, ESQ., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight........... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 11/16d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 5/16d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.................... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square,*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight...................2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.........................2s. 1d. „
On Demand.......................2s. 0½d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. „
3 Do. Do....... „ 2-63 „
On Demand.......... „ 2-58 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, ESQ.
T. F. GRAY, ESQ. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, ESQ.
W. F. STEARNS, ESQ.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, ESQ.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, ESQ.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 1⅛d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 1 d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ On demand 2s. 0½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 07/16d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 01/16d. do.
On Demand .... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 1 d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
On demand ...... 2s.
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts................................ 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months.............................. 3 „
Do. do. 6 do................................ 4 „
Do. do. 12 do.............................. 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 12th January 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
4 Do. .... at 2s. 1¼d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 1⅛d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 1 d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅞d. „
On Demand (Head Office)........ at 2s. 0½d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબાઇ તરેડીંગ એનડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, ESQ.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—CAPITAL RS. 20,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Directors.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, ESQ., *Chairman.*
PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, ESQ.
BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, ESQ.
HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKERJEE, ESQ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum........................ 3 per cent.
On fixed deposits subject to
1 month's notice per annum. 4 do.
Do. 3 do. do. 5 do.
Do. 6 do. do. 6 do.
Do. 12 do. do. 7 do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co., Manager.

2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION STERLING, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,5000 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, ESQ., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, ESQ., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

HARRY BORRODAILE, ESQ., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.

ARCHIBALD BOYD, ESQ., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

WILLIAM DENT, JUNR., ESQ., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.

WILLIAM MACKINNON, ESQ., (of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) 19, Portland Place.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, ESQ., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways).

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, ESQ., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)

J. EDMUND ANDERDON, ESQ., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, ESQ.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

NEALE PORTER, ESQ., (Managing Director in India.)

Branches.

KURRACHEE......H. I. Lee, Esq., (Acting Manager.)
BOMBAY............A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates viz. :—

At 6 months' sight .... at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 „ .... at 2s. 0⅞d. „
3 „ .... at 2s. 11/16d. „
2 „ .... at 2s. 0½d. „
1 „ .... at 2s. 5/16d. „
On Demand „ .... at 2s. 0¼d. „

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

3 months' notice Interest is allowed at the rate of ...... 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ .... 5 „ „
12 „ .... 6 „ „

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 8th January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight.................. at 2s. 1½d.
4 „ .... 2s. 1d.
3 „ .... 2s. 0⅞d.
2 „ .... 2s. 0⅝d.
1 „ .... 2s. 0⅜d.
On Demand .... 2s. 0¼d.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of............. ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, January 11th 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0⅞d.
Do. „ Demand................ }
Do. Scotland „ .... } 2s. 0½d. „
Do. Ireland „ .... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand................2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.................3 „
Do. 6 „ ....4 „
Do. 12 „ ....5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	„ Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	„ Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	„ English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle	„ Game of War
The Tournament	„ Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. O. D. Board	„ Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	„ Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
„ „ Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

MARINE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Merchandise by Ships hence to Europe, on liberal terms.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents Commercial Union Assurance Company.

Bombay 1st January 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year		1858.........	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859.........	228,314
Do.	do.	1860.........	262,977
Do.	do.	1861.........	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834.*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6 William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM H. SMOULT, ESQ. | GEORGE BROWN, ESQ.
JOHN N. BULLEN, ESQ. | ALEX. WALKER, ESQ.
C. S. HOGGS, ESQ.

Local Director at Allahabad—CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ.

Auditors.

HARRY INGLIS LEE, ESQ. | N. S. SWEEDLAND, ESQ.

Physician—ALEXANDER WEBB, ESQ., M. D.

Treasurers. BANK OF BENGAL. | *Solicitors.* MESSRS. FRITH & SANDES.

Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. BRADDON and Co.

Madras Agents. Messrs. BAINBRIDGE & Co. | *Bombay Agents.* Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TAYLOR ESQ. | J. SOMERVILLE, ESQ.
T. F. GRAY, ESQ. | ANDREW HAY, ESQ.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz, either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47¼ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation :

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May, 1857	10,000	420	199	8	0	220	8	0
30	„	10,000	480	228	0	0	252	0	0
40	„	10,000	590	280	4	0	309	12	0
50	„	10,000	740	351	8	0	388	8	0
60	„	10,000	1030	489	4	0	540	12	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen tha the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies, however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advances and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of person, assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereas Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policyholder. The appointment of sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under* Co.'s Rs. 2,500 :—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with Participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, April 1860.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, ESQ., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under :—

Fire Premiums upwards of........................	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest.......................	„	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds......	„	880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed..............	„	20,000

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL : £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq................	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq...................	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq...........................	Liverpool.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ...	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq.,.........................	London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.....................	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq........................	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq............................	Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq	Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq.......................	Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq	London.
Abel Chapman, Esq.	London.
Henry Fowler, Esq............................	London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq	London.

Manager and Actuary of the Company.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, few Bales of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, T Cloth, few Bales of Woollen, Cloth, 3 Cases of Cashmeer Cloth, 50 Pieces of Iron Pipes, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF THE JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, CHINA JARS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Japanes Curiosities, such as large, and small Cabinets, Chinese Jars, Bassins, Soap dish, Cups and Saucers with Covers and stands, Umbrellas, and a variety of other Sundry Articles, to be seen from Friday the 15th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome Cane-bodied double seated light Phaeton with glass shutters, shafts, cushions, lamps, &c., by Holman and Co., of Long Acre.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting, and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case by "John Cragg" London.

Few Reams of Saunders Extra superfine laid Foolscap Papers 16lbs. each at 13 Rs. per Ream.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY the 15th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, at 1 P.M., consisting of Piece Goods, Tortoiseshell Combs, a few Toys of Alabaster and Sundry other Articles.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Cohen & Co. to submit to Auction sale at Tank Bunder on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at P.M., precisely—a large quantity of Teak Timber, Comprising Planks, Boards, Scantlings, and Squares, &c., being the Cargo of the "Ocean Belle" from Maulmein.

All of superior quality which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Further information can be obtained at the rooms of the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very handsome Arab Horse, age 4 years, height 14-1, very quiet in saddle, with beautiful action. Can be sent for approval to any gentleman requiring the same, on application to the undersigned. A perfectly new Palanquin shaped Shigram, with a pair of fast going dapple grey ponies and harness complete.

25 Cases Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits.

15 Cases of Chedder Cheese.

A quantity of "Tennent's" Ale in Quarts and Pints [illegible] excellent quality.

A quantity of English salt Pork in Casks, in good condition.

A large quantity of Cashmeres, Tweeds, and Flannels of various patterns, and excellent qualities at very [illegible] prices, also, a few cases of black union cloth of good [illegible]

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles, with [illegible] ture, &c., complete (quite new).

Chillingworth and Son's Crown Sherry in cases of [illegible] dozen each.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.

Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th January 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, A quantity of Cherry Cordial and Brandy in Pints, and Sherry in Quarts, flowered and plain Shades, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built self-driving Phaeton with Lamps, Cushions, Pole and Shaft.

A four seated Phaeton with lamps, Cushions, Pole and Shaft.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AT 2 P. M.

By order of Thucker Pranjeevandass Mucandass, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Shaw Naggurdass Jaychund 4 casks of Cochinial weighing oaout 2001 lbs. landed ex *Coleroon*.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO FIRST RATE ENGLISH BUILT BROUGHAMS, JUST LANDED Ex SHIP "WALMER CASTLE."

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, two first-rate light small Circular Glass-fronted English built four-seated Broughams by "S. Marks" 130 Orchard Street, Oxford, with lamps, cushion, shaft and wheel key, well adapted for single horses.

The above are now on View at the Carriage Godown of undersigned.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT TARDEO.

On MONDAY, the 18th and TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Tardeo, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., comprising cut Glass Ware, rich cut Quart and Pint Decanters, Clarets and Water Jugs, a flowered glass dessert Service, Preserve Pots, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, a set of Plated Dish Covers, a set of 4 Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruets, Egg, Pickle and Liquor Stands. Plated Tea Set, Tea Kettle, Butter Pot, Bread Basket, Waiter, Table, Chamber and Piano Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, a set of best English-made Silver Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, Blackwood Furniture such as a set of Blackwood substantial Dining Table in 3 pieces, a set of Camp do. in 5 pieces, Round Dining Tables, large and small Sideboards, Dining-room Chairs, Whatnots, Tea Caddy, handsomely carved Blackwood Drawing room Centre, Side, Pier, Card, Writing, Sofa, Lady's Work and Writing Tables, Easy, Predieu, Drawing-room, China, Japanned and Rochin Chairs, Conversation Sofa, Ottoman, Tete-a-tete and Reclining Couches, Circular Table with Marble top, Chiffoniers with glass doors, Book-cases, Papier Mache, Tea Poys with Slate tops, large Chiffoniers, Music and Ornament Stands, Whatnots, Four-post Bedstead, Camp and Iron Cots, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Children's Cots, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Mahogany, Foilet and Cheval Glasses, a Mahogany Square Pianforte, a Plated 6 light Chandelier, Bronze and Plated single and double Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, with and without drops, double Wallshades with drops, choice Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, a handsome Marble Pillar with Vase, gilt Flower Vases, under Domes, Marble Flower Vases, rich Cohemian Glass and gilt Toilet Aottles and Vases, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A tight office Brougham with Lamps, Cushions, Shaft and Pole.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Sparkling Moselle in quarts, in cases of one and three dozen each.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.

An English built four-seated Brougham, in good order.

A Cab Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, is good order.

A Light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

A high cast Bay Riding Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-2¼ in height. To be seen on a day's notice. Price Rs. 1,000.

A second-hand Mail Phaeton in excellent condition, complete with Lamps, Poles, etc.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

A powerful grey Riding Horse, 14-1.

Just landed per ship *Canova*, Gentleman's, Lady's and child's Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.

Good Sherry in quarts.

Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.

Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.

Letter Copying Books with index.

TO LET in the best part of the Fort.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th January 1864.

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